The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Writ of Error Granted in Stokes' Case—Stay of Proceedings Refused in Nixon's Case—Tweed's Broadway Property Sold—The Colored People Organizing for a Mass Meeting—Valuable Memorandas of Captain Hall's Explorations Discovered—A Ferry Boat Run Into—Meeting of the Railroad Association of America.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1873.

Writ of Error Granted in Stokes' Case.

The Supreme Court, at its general term today, granted a writ of error in the case of Edward S. Stokes, upon the stipulation by the defence to take the case at once to the Court of Appeals, now in session.

Captain Hall's Journals.

In June, 1872, just before embarking on his voyage of exploration, Captain C. F. Hall deposited with Leggett & Storm, hotel keepers of this city, a package marked C. F. Hall, care of Mr. Henry Grinnell. It was to be kept in their safe, with directions that if anything happened to him it was to be delivered to Grinnell. The instructions of Captain were carried out last Monday, and on opening the package Grinnell found that it contained three books, comprising a valuable memoranda in the form of a journal, kept by Captain Hall when on King William's Land expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. There are also notes from various Arctic explorations, from which he contemplated a book. The journals contain much important information relative to the Arctic regions, known only to Captain Hall.

Stay of Proceedings Refused in Nixon's Case.

Five of the Supreme Court Judges and a Judge of the Court of Appeals have refused a stay of proceedings in the case of Nixon, who is to be hanged on Friday. Governor Dix also declines to interfere, on the ground that the Judges have refused, and that the murder of Payfer was cruel and unprovoked and perfectly unjustifiable, and did not admit of any palliative features. Nixon's counsel will go to the remainder of the thirty-two Supreme Court Judges, to each of them as he can reach before the sentence is carried into execution.

Howe obtained a writ of error from Judge Fancher to-day in the case of Nixon, and application was made to Judges Ingraham and Davis, in the Supreme Court, general term, for a stay of proceedings. The question was argued and the Court reserved the decision.

The Colored People Organizing for a Mass Meeting.

The colored people are organizing for a mass meeting, to be held in Cooper Institute, to take into consideration their rights under the law, guaranteeing to them full and equal enjoyment of admission to theatres and entertainments by hotel proprietors. The meeting is preliminary to the prosecution of Lester Wallack, whose agent denied two colored men admission to his theatre, on the ground that there was no room for them, and of one Dixon, a saloon keeper, who refused to serve three colored men at the tables of his saloon.

Meeting of the Railroad Association of America.

The semi-annual Convention of Railroad Superintendents of Southern and Western Roads, known as the Railroad Association of America, met at the St. Nicholas to-day. President Allen said their object was to secure rapid and cheap transportation, with fair remuneration for those employed by railroad companies. Low rates must prevail, but at the same time transportation must increase and improvements be made in machinery, with an approximation to a double track of steel rails.

Tweed's Broadway Property Sold.

The foreclosure sale of Wm. M. Tweed's Broadway property, by direction of the referee, at the suit of Henry A. Cram, took place to-day. The sale included five lots, numbered 922, 924 926, 928 and 930. It brought $483,000, which is regarded as a good price. The attendance was large.

Suicide.

Phillip Strauss, of 685 Lexington avenue, shot himself dead in his house yesterday. A few years ago his father left him seventy-five thousand dollars, all of which was lost in unlucky business ventures and stock speculations.

A Ferry-Boat Run Into.

The Williamsburg ferry-boat George Law was run into this morning by a double-ended scow from the navy yard. There was quite a panic on the ferry-boat, but none of the passengers were injured.

The Labor Troubles.

The workers on ladies' boots in this city propose to strike should they not get an advance of twenty-five cents per pair.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., May 14, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., May 14th, 1873:

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES. Rise.		Fall.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
St. Paul	8	9	00	00	00	2
Omaha	2	2	00	00	00	1
Davenport	9	10	00	00	00	0
Keokuk	11	2	00	0	00	3
Cairo	37	0	0	4	00	00
St. Louis	22	1	00	00	00	00
Pittsburgh	4	0	00	00	1	0
Cincinnati	34	7	00	00	2	9
Louisville	14	00	00	00	1	0
Memphis	28	4	00	5	00	00
Vicksburg	39	4	00	2	00	00
Shreveport	21	7	00	00	00	00
Nashville	21	00	2	0	00	00
New Orleans	2	9	00	0	00	00
Kansas City	10	6	00	00	00	00
Boonville	1	1	00	00	00	00
Lexington	7	6	00	00	00	00
Herman	7	4	00	00	00	00
Marietta	13	2	00	00	2	1
Evansville	30	4	1	4	00	0
New Geneva	6	3	00	00	1	1
Freeport	0	0	00	00	00	0
Oil City	2	3	00	00	00	4
Brunswick	18	4	00	00	00	00
Jefferson	10	6	00	00	00	3
Warsaw	11	5	00	00	00	0

JAS. B. MURRAY.
Observer Sig. Serv. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—The Mollie Ebert passed up from St. Louis to Pittsburgh with a fair freight. George Poe and Captain Ebert are at the wheel. Captain Daniel McAleer came up from Louisville on the mail boat. He reports passing the Stella and Iron Mountain, bound for Pittsburgh, and Ed. Hobbs, for Wheeling, Monday night. The two latter have iron ore, and the former empty barges. The Blue Lodge arrived from Louisville with empty barges, and, together with the Ed. McDonald, left for Pittsburgh. The Whale arrived from Pittsburgh with a tow of coal, and the Giant, Joseph A. Stone and Niagara came in Monday evening. The Kanawha No. 2 and John Means, with iron ore, arrived foot of Ludlow street to await a decline in the river. The Nellie Speer, Captain J. L. Peters, arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, with ten barges and two flats of coal. The Indiana returned to Pittsburgh with a fair freight, including 600 bales hay, 75 bales cotton, 200 bbls. flour, large lot furniture, 100 bbls. marble dust, 40 tons reshipped from the Alaska, and a good show of people. Pilots—Sellers and Polcert. Capt. Chris. Brennan paid his usual respects to Judge Halliday before leaving.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—River 24 feet 6 inches; falling. Arrived—Pat. Rogers, Memphis; Emperor, Marrietta. Departed—Jas. D. Parker, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville. The tow-boat T. L. Hodges passed up to Pittsburgh with a load of iron ore. Cloudy and warm.

CAIRO, May 12.—Night—Arrived—Coal City, Ohio river, 1 P. M.; Capital City, St. Louis, 3; Mary Miller, Arkansas river 5; Minnesota, Cincinnati, 6. Departed—Coal City, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Capital City, Vicksburg, 6; Mary Miller, Cincinnati, 6; Minnesota, St. Louis, 7. River rises 15 inches. Raining; warm.

EVANSVILLE, May 14.—Cloudy; light rain this evening. River rises 6 inches; mercury 66 to 76. Down—R. E. Lee, 10 P. M.; Minnesota, 11; Mary Ann, 1 P. M.; Grey Eagle, 3; Idlewild, 6. Up—Fayette and Roberts, 9 A. M.; Simpson Horner, 11; Rover and Jennie Howell, 12.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—River fallen 3 inches; falling; 13 feet 2 inches in canal; 12 feet 2 inches in chute. Cloudy and pleasant. Business very dull. Arrived.—Baltic, Pittsburgh; Alice Brown, New Orleans; Sam Brown, Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Arrived—Jno. B. Maude, Memphis. Departed—Charles Rodman, Cincinnati; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis. Cloudy and warm.

VICKSBURG, May 14.—Down—Jno. Howard, Mary Poe, City of Quincy and Colossal. Arrived—Emma Elliott. Cloudy and warm. River rising.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—Warm rain. River rising slowly. Departed—Louisville and Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; City of Helena, Mary Alice, Future City and Commonwealth.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Arrived—Falling; 11 feet on Marquette Shoals. Arrived—Tyrone, from Cairo; Liberty, Ohio River. Departed—Tyrone, for Cairo; Ella Hughes, for Upper Cumberland.

BALTIMORE.

Convention of Railway Master Mechanics.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—The convention of railway master mechanics reassembled this morning. The report of the committee on comparative values of anthracite and bituminous coal and wood for generating steam in locomotive boilers was received.

The report of the committee on the construction, operation and cost of maintaining continuous train brakes came up, but no one wishing to discuss it, the report of the committee on the relative cost of operating roads of gauges three feet six inches or less, and those of ordinary four feet eight and a half inch gauge, was called up, but there was no report.

Adjourned until evening.

ST. LOUIS.

The Congressional Conference.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The Congressional Conference was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock, Mayor Brown in the chair. A letter from President Grant was received, returning thanks for an invitation, and regretting that other engagements prevent his attendance. Letters were also received from Charles Sumner and several other distinguished gentlemen, regretting their inability to be present.

Capt. James B. Eads, representing the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, introduced and read a series of resolutions, as follows:

The first declares that the deepening of the mouths of the Mississippi river is of the very first importance to the interests of the entire Valley of the Mississippi, and of great moment to the whole country. The solution of the problem, we believe, will be achieved by closing up all the inferior outlets of the river, and condensing its waters by a system of jetties to one channel. By this means a depth of at least twenty or twenty-two feet may be obtained in the southwest pass at an outlay insignificant when compared with the many millions that will be annually saved to the country by the work when accomplished. A small annual appropriation will suffice to maintain the required depth forever afterward.

The second urges that in addition to the removal of the mass of wrecks and other obstructions from the channel, a comprehensive system of improvements looking directly to the permanent location and deepening of the channel through the shoal places below St. Louis be at once matured and inaugurated, and that a depth of eight feet be determined as the maximum to be accomplished at first. By the proposed works this will involve the removal of probably not more than thirty bars or shoal places between this city and New Orleans, and the removal of a few dangerous rocks above Cairo, and would result in saving a thousand fold greater than the original cost.

The third declares that this plan is suited for the improvement of the Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Red, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and many other important streams in this valley, on each of which it should be applied on a scale commensurate with the volume of the river and the demands of its commerce.

The fourth declares that the improvement of the upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi should be vigorously prosecuted until the navigation of those parts of that river is made safe and convenient, and that the improvements already commenced in all other rivers of this valley should be energetically prosecuted to completion.

The Sixth directs that every practical water route to the gulf, to the Atlantic coast, or to the great lakes, which can be opened and made safe and convenient at a reasonable cost, when compared with the benefits to result from it in lessening the expense of the transportation of the products of this valley to their various markets, should meet with favor from the general Government and receive the unanimous support of every representative of this valley in Congress.

Seventh.—That the vast commerce depending upon the Mississippi river for cheap transportation demands that no artificial obstruction be permitted in its channel except upon the most urgent necessity, and that no bridge should be authorized across it below St. Louis having spans over the stream of a less width than five hundred feet, and a clear height of seventy-five above high water mark should be preserved through the centre of the channel spans of such bridges.

The eighth suggests that in consequence of the breaking down of several iron bridges within the past few years, involving much loss of life, all bridges hereafter built on important railroad points should be examined by a commissioner, whose duties and powers should be defined by Congress, and without whose examination and approval no plans for such proposed bridges should be adopted.

The ninth asks that the navigation of our great water highways should be relieved of the dangers and delays to which it is subjected by the many badly-constructed railroad bridges on the upper Mississippi river, by requiring them to be so modified as to lessen the number of accidents constantly occurring to river crafts by collision with their piers, and that a general bridge law be passed by Congress, which shall define the length and height of their spans and generally control the location and construction of such bridges in a manner to prevent unnecessary injury to the navigation of said rivers.

Eleventh.—That the interest of this valley imperatively demands the most economical means of transportation to and from the foreign markets of the world, and the safest and most durable class of steamers, barges, etc., for the inland water service, and that it should be the duty of each representative of this valley in Congress to labor for the removal of every artificial impediment which interferes with such cheap ocean transportation or which prevents the adoption of such safe and durable vesse s for its inland navigation.

Thirteenth.—That we emphatically declare that the revenue laws should be so amended as to permit shipmasters to purchase ships wherever they can be most cheaply procured.

Fourteenth.—That we emphatically declare that the revenue laws which forbid registry to the ship of an American citizen simply because she was built in a foreign land, and thus compels him to float the flag of another nation above his property, is a burdensome imposition upon the people of this valley, and is a policy only worthy of a past age.

The fifteenth refers to the fact that every civilized nation except our own uses iron hulls for vessels, and asks Congress to ascertain the cause of this and apply the remedy.

The sixteenth asks that the laws be so amended as to restore the prestige of the American commercial marine, and enable it to do its share of the carrying trade of the world, and that if it is necessary that American iron masters must be shielded from foreign competition by laws which effectually interdict from steamers on the rivers of this valley, and which drive its products into English and German ships on the ocean, there should be some substantial Government encouragement given to the construction of iron vessels, such federal patronage as will sustain American steamship lines against this unequal competition, and thus rescue our once great merchant marine from the disgraceful inferiority, and keep the lives and property of our people from being longer imperilled on wooden ships and floating tinder-boxes.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Judiciary Report—Amendments and Substitutes Offered.

(From the Evening Telegraph.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1873.

In yesterday's afternoon session, the 19th and 20th sections, fixing the residence, prescribing the personal qualifications of the Supreme Court and Common Pleas judges, and continuing the chancery jurisdiction of the Common Pleas Courts, were adopted; as also the succeeding one abolishing the Court of Nisi Prius, and providing that no court of original jurisdiction, to be presided over by one or more of the Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be established.

Mr. Armstrong, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, offered a substitute for the twenty-second section, which, after material modifications and protracted debate, was adopted.

It creates a separate orphan's court in every judicial district of over 200,000 population, leaving the establishment of such court in any other county or district to the discretion of the Legislature. Such court is to absorb the register's court, and to have exclusive jurisdiction in orphans' court proceedings. The register of wills shall be ex officio clerk of such court, and shall receive a fixed salary. All accounts filed in the Register's office and in such separate Orphans' Court, are to be audited by the Court without expense to the parties, except where all parties nominate an auditor, whom the Court may in its discretion appoint, and in this case the auditor's fees shall be paid by the parties. Adjourned.

The Convention met at ten o'clock this morning. President Meredith in the chair.

The Convention left into Committee of the Whole on the judiciary report, General White in the chair.

SECTION 23. That the style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the State," was agreed to.

SECTION 24 was adopted, providing that any vacancy happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any courts of record, shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election.

SECTION 25, abolishing the several District Courts, was voted down.

SECTION 26. That the office of the Associate Judges not learned in the law is abolished, but the several Judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted, may continue to serve for their unexpired terms; no such Judge or Judges shall be competent alone to hold a court—gave rise to discussion.

Mr. Purviance, of Allegheny, offered the following substitute:

Each county containing 25,000 inhabitants shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one Judge learned in the law, and the Legislature shall provide for additional judges as the business of said district may require. The counties containing population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the Legislature may provide. The office of Associate Judge not learned in the law is abolished, excepting counties not forming separate districts, but the several Associate Judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted, shall serve for their unexpired terms.

Mr. Purviance modified his substitute by leaving out the number of inhabitants to constitute a district.

The Committee, without coming to a vote, rose, to sit in the afternoon. Recess till three o'clock.

In the debate on the judicial system which was gradually narrowed down to the question, "shall the Judges be elective or appointive,"

HON. JOHN N. PURVIANCE, of Butler, made an argument favoring the elective system, as at present. In his argument the gentleman in opposition to the assertion that the people could not make proper selections, argued that experience had shown that it as a general rule, the people were the safest depository of power, and all cases which seemed to indicate otherwise were exceptional to the general rule. He further were exceptional to the general rule. He further contended that experience had shown that the Judges would not be less partisan if appointed. The experience of the last half century had demonstrated that by the elective system, a class of Judges had been obtained, equal if not superior to those secured by the appointive method. Judges if appointed would be but the reflection of the party in power, and no man, however eminent or profound in legal learning, would be appointed against the usages of party discipline. This was manifest by a single instance which he recalled—that of Judge White, who was a lawyer of extensive acquirements, who had served as President of the district composed of Armstrong, Indiana, Westmoreland and Jefferson counties, with such satisfaction that the people by thousands and the bar almost to an unit, petitioned for his re-appointment, but another was put in his place. It was this, added to other instances, which led to the adoption of the elective system.

The speaker further referred to the fact that under the old appointive system many Judges had been commissioned who were afterward compelled to resign from the pressure of public opinion. Then, too, the constitution of the Supreme Court under the elective system was as eminent as it had been under the appointive. It was a mistake then to suppose that the Judiciary, which was as upright, and able and pure as that of any State in the Union—could be made better by appointment instead of election. In conclusion the gentleman said:

"You never can secure harmony between the co-ordinate branches of the government—the executive, legislative and judiciary—so well as to make each independent of the other. This cannot exist where one is created by the other. Equality can only exist where power and authority emenate equally from the same source"

HON. Thomas Ewing, of Allegheny, followed on the same subject and held that as they had the elective system it would be unwise to make a change unless it was certain, that the change would be for the better; yet this could hardly be contended in the face of the fact that the friends of the appointive system admitted that the elective system had given as good a judiciary as the appointive. If the arguments in favor of the appointive system were carried to their logical conclusions, the people would not be entitled to elect any if their officers. It was said the Judge should not be elected because the office was not a political one; but wherein did it differ as a representative office from that of a Treasurer or Sheriff. These latter had no political duties to perform, more than a Judge, and yet there was no objection to the people electing them. He was at a loss to see how, where, and why the people whose property and whose liberties were to be affected, had not more responsibility, in selecting their Judges, than the man who happened for the time to occupy the Governor's chair.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1873, 1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The temperature has risen and the barometer fallen, with southwesterly and southeasterly winds and cloudy weather in the Gulf and south Atlantic States and Tennessee, with rain in the Gulf States; northeasterly and northerly winds, low barometer and cloudy weather and rain from Michigan to Iowa, and thence to the lower Missouri and lower Ohio valleys; northwesterly and northeasterly winds, increasingly cloudy weather and diminishing pressure over the lower lakes and Middle States; northwesterly winds, partly cloudy and cool weather in Canada and New England.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, northerly and northeasterly winds, diminishing pressure, cool, partly cloudy weather and rain in the southern portion of the former section.

For New England and Canada, northeasterly and northerly winds, cool and partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, low barometer, warmer and cloudy weather, with rain, but clearing by this afternoon in the Western Gulf States.

For the upper lake region and northwest, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, northeasterly winds, cloudy and clearing weather, with occasional rain.

Daily Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY
—DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD,
May 14, 1873—10:48 P. M.

[Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.]

	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	63	NE	Light rain
Cincinnati, O	55	NE	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	46	NE	Threat'g.
Indianapolis, Ind	51	NE	Fair.
Leavenworth, Kan	63	E	Fair.
Louisville, Ky	61	NE	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn	61	SE	Heavy rain.
Nashville, Tenn	63	S	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La	73	W	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb	46	NE	Light rain.
Pittsburgh, Pa	46	NE	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	79	W	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	61	NE	Lt. rain.
St. Paul, Minn	47	W	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss	75	Calm	Clear.
Keokuk	46	NE	Cloudy.
La Crosse	44	S	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	66	NW	Fair.

THE MODOC WAR.

The Troops in the Lava Beds.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—A dispatch from the Lava Beds to-day says three hundred and seventy-five soldiers and Warm Spring Indians are scouring the Lava Beds and surrounding country. The whole number of troops in the field is twenty officers and four hundred and eighty men.

LAVA BEDS, Camp South of Tule Lake, May 12.—10 A. M., *via* Yreka, May 14.—Since Gen. Davis assumed command of the Modoc expedition in person, ten days ago, only one conflict, that of Saturday, has occurred, though the movement of which this last affair was a feature is still progressing, and several bodies of troops are now hunting an engagement. Gen. Davis found the soldiers disheartened by disasters in the campaign. He had to resort to many devices to arouse their flagging enthusiasm and increase their efficiency. He began his work with a will and earnestness that won him the sympathy and friendship of the officers and privates. He inspired them with confidence. He studied the situation carefully, utilized the experience of his predecessors, gave the wearied soldiers time to recuperate from the fatigue and mental excitement incidental to the rough fights in and about the lava beds, scouting parties, had the men disciplined in Indian dodges, and now has his first grand movement in operation. It is his intention to harass the Modocs, keep them stirring from place to place, and subdue them. The men say they feel that he means business.

Firing Heard.

LAVA BEDS, May 12—11 P. M.—Lieutenant Bacon, of troop K, First Cavalry, who has arrived in camp with a detachment, having been on escort duty between here and Captain Jack's old stronghold, brings a report from Lieut. Chaping, commanding the latter camp, that his pickets heard firing in the direction taken by Col. Mason's command in the present scout, after the Indians. It is generally supposed an engagement has occurred.

Changing Camping Ground.

LAVA BEDS, May 13—6 A. M.—Camp South of Tule Lake.—Part of the men of this camp, if not the entire force, will be moved to Boyle camp, on the peninsula in Tule Lake, within the next two weeks. This camping ground is very unhealthy in summer. Already rattlesnakes and scorpions, familiar with the interior of tents, are making unsocial visits during the night.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1873.

Bill in Equity Against the U. P. R. R. and Credit Mobilier.

Hon. Aaron P. Perry, of Cincinnati, J. H. Ashton and Thomas A. Jenckes, counsel employed by the Government under the recent act of Congress to institute legal proceedings against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier of America, having completed the preparation of the bill in equity for that purpose, submitted it to-day to Attorney General Williams, who approved and accepted it without alteration. It was determined, upon consultation, to file the bill in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, Conn. A number of the largest stockholders in the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier corporations are residents of Connecticut, and will be named as respondents in the suits.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $356,841,951.

Oakes Ames' Will.

BOSTON, May 14.—Oakes Ames made a will while in Washington last winter, which has been presented for probate by his two sons. In G. Ordway, Moses Dillon and Philetus Sawyer are witnesses to the instrument, and their presence is required to carry out the provisions of the register. No decision will be given until the will is probated. The amount devised is large, but the property is so invested that its value cannot be at present known.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—The steamships Austrian from Portland, and Mosel from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—The steamship Greece, from New York, has arrived.

OIL NEWS.

TWO NEW wells were struck last week on the the Grant farm, in the vicinity of Parker City; one owned by J. A. Sedwick and others. Both wells are good ones, equaling the production of some of the recent strikes at the front.

A NEW well was struck on Saturday last on the south-western part of the Adams farm, near Beuna Vista, which threw the oil forty feet above the derrick, and bids fair for a one hundred and fifty barrel well. Major Adams and Boice are the owners. There was also a new strike on the Story farm, which is supposed to be good for two hundred and fifty barrels.

A GREECE City correspondent says the well located on the west side of town, known as the Book well, had penetrated the third sand some depth on the 29th ult., and started to flow at the rate of 500 barrels per day. How the well is holding out we are unable to say, but of course it will fall away below the production reported. J. Galey and Dr. Book are the owners. This well has been a long while about going down, it having started to drift shortly after the striking of the old Morrison well.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Particulars of the Battle at Puente de Eraul, Spain.

THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

Result of the Spanish Elections—An Electoral Bill for Cuba Agreed Upon—Troubles in the French Cabinet—The Body of the Cuban Insurgent General Agramonte at Puerto Principe—The War in Khiva—Turcomans Defeated by the Russians—Further Particulars of the Colliery Disaster in Nova Scotia.

SPAIN.

The Battle at Puente de Eraul.

(Special to the N. Y. Herald.)

LONDON, May 14.—The battle at Puente de Eraul, near Stella, in Navarre, on May 5, was the most important yet fought, and was a complete victory for Dorregarray. Four days previously the Carlist troops were surprised near Pena Cerrada by a Government column, and retreated with the greatest precipitation towards the mountains. Other Government forces, co-operating, joined in the pursuit. Thus five columns, encouraged by the Carlist flight, pursued them with such energy that Dorregarray, during sixty hours, could give his command but twelve hours' rest. On the fourth day the Carlist troops were completely broken down, but the Government troops were left far behind, excepting one column under Col. Novarra, composed of regular troops with a battery of artillery. Dorregarray contrived to turn suddenly, probably by delivering a blow to cripple this force, and consequently formed a line of battle at Puente de Eraul, on a range of low hills, partially covered with scrub oaks and chapparal. He had about 3,000 men in position. The centre was commanded by Lizargo, the left by Elia and the right by Dorregarray. The Government troops, on coming up, occupied higher ground, which gave their artillery command of the Carlist position and a view of the ground between. The Carlists had no artillery. The skirmishers of the Government troops felt the Carlist lines for some hours.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the Government troops advanced handsomely, supported by the fire of their artillery, which, though not very destructive, made the Carlists, who have an exaggerated respect for cannon, very uneasy, even while doing little harm. When the Government advance first came within range, Lizargo's men opened from the chapparal bushes an exceedingly destructive fire, which staggered the line and broke the advance of the force, and compelled them to relinquish part of the ground already gained. But the troops soon in fine perfect order, and the skirmish line kept the fellows in the chapparal busy.

When the battle was engaged at this point, Ello, who overlapped the Government right, made his way through the chapparal, thus getting well on the flank of the latter. In the front, Lizarrago peppered away, for some purpose keeping his men under cover. The fight continued on these terms—the exchange of musketry fire for the playing of the Government battery—for nearly an hour, both sides losing quite a number of men.

Meanwhile Dorregarry was preparing for an effective stroke. His body of chosen cavalry, composed entirely of young gentlemen of Catholic families, mostly cadets of the Basque nobility, commanded by Marquis Valdespina, was put in position. There was some trouble in getting the force in position to charge through the chapparal. Finally, at four o'clock, the cavalry was ready. Col. Rodas' battalion was also prepared to advance with the bayonet against the Government left—the same battalion which charged so splendidly at the battle near Vich. The signal was given for a simultaneous charge and advance along the whole line, which resulted in a tremendous helter-skelter. The charge of the cavalry was on the most difficult ground and an obstinate but short hand-to-hand combat between Rodas' men and the Government troops. The latter broke and fled in a complete rout in every direction to the mountains and villages to get away from the cavalry.

Valdespina had a bayonet thrust in his arm. A number of the cavalry were killed. Two captains were wounded. The cavalry captured one cannon, a carriage and caissons. They had two others, but it was impossible to get the guns away by the mountain path before which they were compelled to retire. They also captured four chief officers of the Republicans, and sixty-four subaltern officers and privates.

The Carlist loss in killed and wounded was one hundred and fifty.

The other *Herald* correspondent was either killed or taken prisoner. His horse came riderless into the bivouac at night.

Electoral Bill for Cuba.

MADRID, May 14.—The ministers have agreed upon an electoral bill for Cuba, to be submitted to the Cortes. It provides for the enfranchisement of merchants and artizans who pay taxes to the amount of seventy-five pesetas, members of the learned professions and officials. All voters must be twenty-five years of age.

Reinforcements Demanded.

General Nouvilas, Minister of War, now in Navarre, demands reinforcements.

Result of the Election.

MADRID, May 14.—The voting throughout Spain on Saturday and Sunday last for deputies to the Constituent Cortes resulted in the election of 310 Ministerial Federalists, 30 Extreme Radicals, 8 Internationalists, 10 Independent Republicans, and 30 Monarchists

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Drummond Colliery Disaster.

HALIFAX, May 4.—The fire at the Drummond colliery continues, but is slowly abating. All the openings are being filled up and a stream of water has been turned into an air shaft lately worked. The list of killed, as far as known, comprises twenty-six men leaving a wife and family, and twenty-two single men. The total number of killed is probably seventy-five. The wounded number six, of whom two are fatally injured.

The men who have escaped with great difficulty from the slope report that on their way up they passed the bodies of their comrades, who had probably become stupified by smoke since the explosion. Of four men who had volunteered to go down the shaft shortly before the second explosion, only one returned.

Several violent explosions took place last night. One was perceptibly felt four miles distant.

An inquest was commenced yesterday and adjourned until this evening.

WESTVILLE, Pictou Co., N. S., May 14.—From ten o'clock last night until daylight this morning the fire at the Drummond colliery raged with intense fierceness, gathering volume and violence as it progressed. The sky in the region of the calamity was illuminated with flames issuing from the air shaft to a height of nearly one hundred feet. All through the night there were explosions at intervals, two were particularly heavy, the latter resembling thunder. The weary watchers who remained around the pit's mouth and the air shaft and labored to subdue the flames were obliged to seek shelter in an adjoining wood, as stones, debris, etc., thrown from the pit's mouth at each explosion, were being scattered around in all directions, and threatened instant destruction or injury to every one within reach.

About two o'clock this afternoon these explosions were followed by one which for terrific violence and destructive force dwarfed all the rest. All the wooden works in and about the main slope were instantly destroyed. Stones, wood and burning coals were driven high into the air, smoke, flame and horrible noises accompanying the explosion, giving the beholder a vivid idea of a volcanic eruption. The earth for miles around was shaken with the violence of the explosion.

There are many reasons given to account for the disaster, but the direct cause is attributable to the stoppage of work at the mines and the rapid accumulation of gas.

CUBA.

The Body of General Agramonte at Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, May 13.—A dispatch from Puerto Principe states that the body of the insurgent General Ignacio Agramonte had arrived at that place, and had been fully identified. The body was buried to-day.

The report of the death of General Sanguili is pronounced untrue.

The engagement in which General Agramonte was killed occurred at Jimagsyn. The insurgents numbered eight hundred, and their loss, as reported by the Spaniards, eighty killed. The Spaniards and Cubans consider Agramonte's death a severe blow to the revolutionary cause.

KHIVA.

The War With Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—Dispatches from Kasalinick bring the intelligence that detachments and reconnoitering parties from the Russian expedition bring a report that the Khivans are throwing up entrenchments at Klyth and Dun Kara. They are also sending out a vanguard to meet the Russians at Minbulak. There has been an engagement at Igna between the Russians and a force of Turcomans, in which the latter were defeated. Twenty-two of the Turcomans were killed and one thousand of their camels captured by the Russians.

CANADA.

Strike at Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 14.—All the stevedores and batteaux men struck to-day for higher wages. The streets are thronged with them, and an exciting time is expected.

Snow Storm.

A despatch from Pasebaic says the bay is full of ice, and a heavy snow storm prevails.

FRANCE.

Cabinet Troubles.

PARIS, May 14.—It is reported that M. Goulard has informed Thiers that he has resolved to resign the Ministry of the Interior unless M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, retires.

The *Soir* this afternoon says M. Goulard and M. Jules Simon have tendered their resignations to Thiers, because it is incompatible with their views for them to serve in the same Cabinet.

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only. TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A ROOM in the vicinity of the Postoffice, with or without board. Address M. E. D., GAZETTE OFFICE. my15.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN ERRANDS and attend to general wants in an office. Must be able to read and write. Apply to-day at this office, where all information will be given. my15:n26

WANTED.—A STOVE MOULDER. Inquire at corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets. C. H. ONIONS & CO. my15:n14

WANTED — TWO MEN WILL RECEIVE instructions in bass in return for services. Address, BASS, GAZETTE Office. my15

WANTED—BOARDERS.—ACCOMMODATIONS for a few day Boarders can be obtained at No. 50 Arch street, Allegheny. my10:n8:TTHS

WANTED.—AN UNMARRIED MAN competent to act as Officer and Teacher in the Pennsylvania Reform School (late House of Refuge). Satisfactory reference required. For further particulars apply to the Superintendent at the Institution until Tuesday, the 20th inst. R. N. AVERY, Supt. my13:4

TO LET.

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRable residences on Park street, near East Liberty Station. The house is an Elegant Frame, of 8 Rooms, Large Hall, well furnished throughout. The grounds of half an acre is planted with shrubbery and choice fruit trees. For terms, &c., apply at A. KNIPSCHILD, No. 174 Grant street. my7:n93

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A "HANDSOME" BAY horse, 14½ hands high, very stylish; an excellent driver, and can show a fine trotting gait. To be sold for want of use. Enquire at 96 SMITHFIELD ST. REASONABLE PRICE. $325. my14:n98

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tank streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 8 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen ($18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of W. H. HARLOW, at Welch Scales, in front of door. my13

FOR SALE.—A CHOICE NEW, WELL built Brick Dwelling House of hall, 5 rooms and finished attic, with a large lot of ground, near railroad station at from stead of Wall to wood for $4,000, and on easy terms. Apply to S. S. CUTHBERT, my13:TTHS 302 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT CERTAIN Lot of Ground and premises, on the corner of Stockton avenue and West Diamond street, city of Allegheny. Lot 60 feet front on Stockton avenue, and running back along West Diamond street 260 feet to Park Way, to which there is a reservation of DAVID W. BELL, No. 144 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. my8:TuTh3

FOR SALE—44 FEET ON WOOD Street; one door from the corner of Fourth; No. 56 and 58, will be sold together or separate. Apply to J. D. STUART, Monongahela House. my7:n88

FOR SALE—JUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNORS, the best in use. A large stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Boiler Builders. W. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any Steam Pumps in the market. They are guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Heaters furnished when desired. JOHN M. COOPER, 306 Penn street.

FOR SAL

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¾@118.

NIXON is doomed, Governor Dix refusing to reprieve him, and the Court of Appeals have decided adversely in his case. His gallows is being erected.

A WRIT OF ERROR has been granted Stokes, on condition that it be promptly carried to the Court of Appeals. Evidently, the fates are against the murderer of Fisk.

JAMES LYONS, of Virginia, and Edward Pierrepont, of New York, are mentioned as likely to receive the appointment of Minister to Russia. The probabilities are that the New York gentleman will be the honored party.

WE tender our obligations to Governor Hartranft for a copy of the General Laws passed by the Legislature at its late session. They are promptly issued, and comprise sixty-four laws and resolutions, making a pamphlet of a hundred pages.

THE terrible disaster at the Picton coal mines, while not subject to American laws, should, nevertheless, be made the occasion of rigid investigation. In this State, laws have been enacted to control the management of mines, and the Dominion Government should be equally rigid.

A PORTLAND, Oregon, correspondent of the New York *World* states that General Canby was scalped by the Modocs, a fact which was not made known when his body first arrived there, as it was not deemed prudent to inform his widow of it. It is not even generally known now, but probability strongly affirms the truth of the statement, for while the remains were lying in state the back of the head was covered.

SENATOR MORTON has been referred to as pressing upon the President his claims for the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. If the policy of not promoting an Associate Justice be adopted, Senator Morton will be quite as likely to receive the promotion as any one else, and is certainly more capable of filling the position than Conkling. Yet we entirely discredit the report that he is in any manner pushing his claims.

THE St. Louis Congressional Convention is in the interest of cheap water routes across the country. This is well; but inasmuch as there is a Committee of Congress interested in gathering information on the subject, we may be pardoned for the doubt that this is the entire aim of that Convention. When the facts come to be generally known we may learn that there is a movement consolidated in the interests of free-trade.

ANY allusion on the part of the GAZETTE to the school question affects the *Dispatch* very much as water does a mad dog. It skulked out of the High School discussion by publishing a forged communication, and has not, as yet, given us the name of the forger. This being the case, we suggest to our troubled cotemporary that it hold its peace till it has something to say, and is possessed of a more gentle spirit.

THE news from the Modoc country, while it involves the unfortunate fact that our troops were again surprised, possesses several relieving features. It is stated that the Modocs are nearly or quite out of ammunition, their principal supply having been captured, and that they are free from the lava beds, and can be successfully pursued. It is promised that energetic efforts will be made to speedily finish the war against them.

THIRTEEN bodies have thus far been found buried in the garden of the house where the Bender family lived, in Kansas, but from which they fled before suspicion was excited or a search began. The presumed incentive to the murder in all these cases was plunder, and there is reason to believe that the victims had all been lured into the tavern of the Benders for the purpose of robbery and assassination. It is not strange that the community in which the atrocities were committed is greatly excited, and that a man who was supposed to be implicated in them was put to torture by the infuriated people. These proceedings cannot be justified, but no effort should be spared to hunt down the guilty and bring them to justice through the forms of law.

THE domestic help and dinner questions are receiving their semi-annual ventilations, the Philadelphia *Press* leading off this time. It is a question of importance, how the right kind of help may be secured, and a dozen practical answers may be given. In Wilmington, Delaware, they have a society which imports Swedish girls, and it is declared to be a success. In California, the praise of Chinamen is heard very frequently. It is proposed that the children of well-to-do families shall learn cookery. To the list let us offer a suggestion, that will at least have the merit of novelty and be regarded as ahead of the times. It is, simply, that cookery shall form a part of the education of girls, and every of boys, if they have a taste for it. We nominate Professor Biot to be the head of a national normal school of cookery. If Boston has sewing taught as a part of its course in the common schools, why may we not include cooking as a branch of practical science?

THE *Nation* argues in favor of the perpetual life of a proposed amendment to the National Constitution. It claims that Mr. Madison's salary amendment, offered eighty years ago, is still pending, though only a half dozen ratifications were received. It fails to see that the logic of its argument is against itself. If an amendment can be voted on, time and again, by the Legislature of the same State, till it is finally acted on favorably, the same rule may work the other way. A Constitutional amendment adopted may be afterwards rejected. The rule followed is this: pending a vote by the various States, a Legislature may change the vote of a preceding Legislature, as did that of New Jersey in the case of the Fourteenth amendment; but a vote once taken by enough States to determine whether an amendment be adopted or not, and the fact promulgated by the Secretary of State of the United States, the question is settled, and can only be revived by action of Congress.

AN "excitement" is said to have been created in England by a letter, written by John Bright, in which, after analyzing the French and Spanish republics, he reaches the conclusion that the existing monarchical system is better adapted to England than a republic would be. Why this should occasion excitement, or even surprise, we cannot fathom. Aside from the name, and the privileges accorded the aristocracy, England is to-day as free as are we in this country. The Queen is merely a figure-head, the ministry govern; and these are subject to popular sentiment. The great evil in England is the landed aristocracy; but this may yet be reformed under the existing system, despite the theory that a landed aristocracy is essential to a monarchy. The extension of the ballot would do much to secure other reforms in England; but this, owing to the ignorance of the masses is not likely to be speedily obtained. So generally acceptable is the present form of Government in England, that the middle and wealthy classes generally favor it. Hence we see no reason why John Bright's letter should occasion surprise.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

When the Erie Railway was projected, none of the engineers or capitalists connected with the enterprise conceived the idea of tapping the Anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, as a means of creating business and revenue; nor was it until some years after the completion of the entire line from the Hudson River to Lake Erie that arrangements were entered into with any of the Pennsylvania Mining Companies for the transportation of coal in considerable quantities.

The first contract entered into for the purpose was with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which extended its line northwesterly from Scranton, so as to unite it with the Erie at Great Bend in Susquehanna county. This outlet for coal proved so profitable that, after some years, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company extended their own line to Binghamton, N. Y., bought the Syracuse and Binghamton road, built a road from Binghamton to Utica, N. Y., and another from Binghamton to Ithaca, N. Y.

About the time these movements began the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which had previously been running a railroad from Pittsburgh to Luzerne county, Pa., to Hawley in Wayne county, thus reaching tide-water on the Hudson by means of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, extended their road from Hawley down to Lackawaxen, in Pike county, there intersecting the Erie. Since the completion of this branch the Pennsylvania Coal Company has almost entirely disused the canal, of which they have a contract right to one-half the lockage, and are transporting mainly by rail to the Hudson and direct to Jersey City.

Five years or so ago the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company commenced running coal by rail from Honesdale, by way of Hawley and Lackawaxen to New York. This company about the same time arranged with the Erie for building a branch from Lanesboro', in Susquehanna county, down to Carbondale, in Luzerne county, Pa. This branch is in the ownership of the Erie, with a contract to carry for the Delaware and Hudson Company. From Lanesboro' this branch has since been extended by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company up the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, so as to meet the Binghamton and Albany railroad at Nineveh, which road is under lease to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. By other leases this Company have extended their line from Albany, through Vermont to Montreal.

Under the new management of the Erie the project has finally been conceived of making that road *the* great coal line of the country. Capitalists connected with the Erie recently sent agents into Luzerne county and bought up more than twenty thousand acres of coal lands. This was done so quietly that no great movement was even suspected. Lands which the old company had declined to take at present, under the presumption that they would naturally fall to them when wanted, and at about such prices as they might see fit to dictate, have all been taken. Even lands held by the President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were bought of him, he not knowing who the purchasers were until the deeds came to be executed.

This movement seems necessarily to imply a new road from Carbondale to Wilkesbarre, and, perhaps, an extension of the branch from Honesdale to Mount Pleasant, there to join the line from Carbondale to Lanesboro'. In case the last-mentioned extension shall occur, the line from Lackawaxen through Honesdale to Lanesboro' must become the main line of the Erie, because its grades are decidedly easier, and the distance eighteen miles shorter than by the old line by way of Deposit.

From this view of the case it is plain enough that the Erie Railway is destined, in the near future, to be a carrier of coal to a larger amount than any other road in the United States. If the other measures of the new managers of that company shall be as well taken, an era of genuine prosperity must dawn on its affairs.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Late Chief Justice Chase

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON CITY, May 13, 1873.

On yesterday the remains of another of the men who have occupied prominent positions in public life were committed to the bosom of Mother Earth. "Dust to dust."

Salmon P. Chase, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is now numbered among the dead. He was not an old man, and his death would seem to be almost premature. Of all the statesmen of 1860, he seemed to possess a *physique* that promised to endure the greatest amount of labor. With the single exception of Mr. Seward, he was the most laborious statesman of the past generation. The writer of this saw him frequently during the spring of 1861, and remembers well his appearance and commanding presence. He had come to be Senator-elect from Ohio, but his friends urged him to accept of the Secretaryship of the Treasury Department. He hesitated and refused his assent for several days, but at last, with seeming reluctance, he yielded to what appeared to be a strong necessity, and entered upon a career of immense usefulness to his country. I heard him on one occasion, when urged to accept of the position, declare that he had no particular aptitude for financial matters, though his success in managing the finances of Ohio, when Governor of that State, were more the result of accident than attributable to any skill he possessed, and that he thought he could render the country better service in the Senate, and preferred a seat there rather than a seat in the Cabinet. Whether or not all the financial measures adopted in the early history of the war emanated from his capacious brain, or were the result of the frequent and easy consultations he had with the ablest financiers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, it is not necessary now to inquire; but the policy adopted had his sanction and approval, and the result justly redounds to his honor and fame.

Nor can any one tell us how much the intense study and perplexity of those anxious days and nights tended to prostrate that well-knit frame, and sap the natural strength of his great intellect, but his prostration three or four years ago by an attack of paralysys gives abundant evidence of an over-taxed brain. Probably his acceptance of the Chief Justiceship under the circumstances was a mistake on his part. For many years prior to his appointment to the Supreme Court, he had not been in active practice of the law, but his attention had been engrossed by the great political questions that were so fiercely discussed from 1850, and which culminated in the long-contemplated effort on the part of the South to dissolve the Union. When he came upon the Supreme Bench, he must have felt the embarrassment of his position. It is not claiming too much for him to say, that he was superior in intellectual power to any of the judges upon the bench at that time, but it may be conceded that most, if not all of them, were his superiors in point of legal learning and acquirements. He doubtless felt this to be the case, and his pride of character as well as a desire to meet the requirements of his exalted position, called upon him to surmount the difficulties of his new position, by intense application and the most severe intellectual discipline. He was too proud a man to be content with the mere name of "Chief Justice" while he might be considered as inferior to his brother Justices. He was conscious of possessing the power to acquire the knowledge, which would, when once obtained, make him in fact the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He laid out for himself a herculean task, and he entered upon it with an alacrity and an industry known only to those friends who were aware of his great labors. How he succeeded may be judged by the high position he occupied as a jurist at the time he was called upon to lay aside his robes of office, to appear before a tribunal where erroneous judgments are never made, and from whose decisions there can be no appeal.

The breaking down of a great intellect by over-work, is a sad thing to contemplate, and yet we can scarcely say that men who are endowed by their Creator with great intellectual powers should in the prime of their manhood withdraw from active mental labor, lest they bring upon themselves decay or premature death. Who would not prefer to go down through the dark valley, in the full possession of all his faculties and in the vigor of his years, rather than to out-live the strength of his intellectual endowments, and leave behind a remembrance of him in his decay? Love of fame! What is it that so absorbs the minds of the intellectual giants of the world? A name to live in the ages to come. Salmon P. Chase has acquired that distinction. His name will be handed down among the great and useful statesmen and jurists of America. When we inquire into his mode and manner of life we find him possessed of many positive virtues. He was a firm and decided believer in the Christian system. At one time a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, probably he continued so, but of late years he worshiped at the Metropolitan M. E. Church in this city, and communed with that people on the first Sabbath in April last. He was exemplary in all his ways and leaves behind an enviable reputation. He lived well, and we can hope that he died well. He was ambitious, but his ambition was a laudable ambition. He was not without defects, but his virtues obscured them. His labors have greatly benefited the country. His example of industry, temperance and frugality should incite to emulation, and encourage the young men of the nation. He did not live in vain. The world may testify that it is better, and the more because of Salmon P. Chase having been born, and having lived many years upon the earth.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

THE New York Assembly has rejected the usury bill.

NEARLY 150,000 bodies are buried in Greenwood cemetery, Philadelphia.

GEORGE DAVIS, arrested some weeks ago for the murder of one Perry, colored, in 1863, has been convicted at Annapolis of manslaughter.

JOHN SULLIVAN, of Flora, Illinois, had both legs and one hand cut off by a switch engine, near Cairo, on Tuesday night. He died shortly after.

TWO widows are wrangling for the estate of a defunct Baltimore policeman. The one that was left in Ireland when the policeman came over is likely to get the best of it.

A DISPATCH from Calcutta says that the Russian expeditionary force has occupied Oargheny, a village of Khiva. The same dispatch reports that Abdoal Rhaman has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

A MEETING of the Ohio bar was held in Columbus on Wednesday, at which eulogies were pronounced on the late Chief Justice Chase, and resolutions of respect and condolence adopted.

LIEUT. COLONEL T. J. DENT, of the Fifth Artillery, having at his own request been directed to report for duty with his regiment, goes to Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, the post assigned him by the commanding General of the Department of the East.

A MAN named Cullahan, a farmer, living near Cascade, Iowa, was engaged in breaking a young colt, and for that purpose entered the stable Thursday morning. The animal seized him with its teeth by the cheek, and literally beat his brains out against the manger, killing him instantly.

MORE than 10,000 immigrants have landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the past week, the arrivals being as follows: Sunday, 2,905; Monday, 2,511; Thursday, 2,064; Friday, 1,493; Saturday, 1,296; total, 10,269. The greatest number in one vessel was brought on Sunday by the steamship Egypt, which carried 1,647 steerage passage.

A WASHINGTON special says the President recently expressed his regret that the appointment of Chief Justice would devolve on him, and that he would willingly shrink from the responsibility if he could. He further said he would appoint a man independent of political considerations, and one whom the lawyers of the country would endorse. In the meantime he hoped his friends and the prominent men of the country would give their views upon the subject.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received a telegram from Consul Malloy, at St. Johns, stating that the crew of the Polaris want money, and also asking whether he should advance funds on account of the Equimaux and crew on the sick list. The Secretary promptly replied, directing the Consul to afford the requisite assistance, and to draw on him for money. The United States steamer Frolic will leave New York to-day for St. Johns, but owing to the heavy ice in that harbor may not be able to get the crew of the Polaris on board as soon as desired.

PERSONAL.

GUZMAN BLANCO has been elected President of Venezuela.

LIEUT. GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN was in New York on Monday.

FRANK. BLAIR is at the water cure, Clifton, New York, and is getting well.

MISS LIVERMORE has received an offer to go West. Rumor says she has been offered the Presidency of the new female college in Ohio.

THE Rev. Henry D. Moore, a Congregationalist clergyman of Cincinnati, formerly of Pittsburgh, has been forced by his elders to resign, because he is a Free Mason.

SENATOR SUMNER, who is greatly improved in health, made his first evening visit since his latest attack, on the occasion of Congressman Hooper's dinner party, a few evenings since.

REV. DR. E. H. CHAPIN, of the Fourth Universalist Society in New York, has recently been presented by his friends and admirers with a purse of $10,000; and yet he keeps on insisting that he gets his poishment as he goes along.

REV. PHEBE A. HANAFORD, who supplies the pulpit of the Universalist church in New Haven, Conn., celebrated her fortieth birthday on Tuesday evening last. She received numerous presents from the members, a roll of greenbacks being the most serviceable.

THE friends of both Judge Pierrepont, of New York, and James Lyons, of Richmond, are urging the claims of the respective gentlemen for the mission to Russia. It is reported that the President inclines to the latter, as Virginia has not yet been honored with any nomination of importance.

POLITICAL NOTES.

SENATOR HANNIBAL HAMLIN and Congressmen Frye and Blaine, of Maine, have turned their back pay into the National Treasury, where it belongs.

CONGRESSMAN DUNNELL of Minnesota undertook to give $75 of his salary steal to his pastor, but that worthy divine put the money back, saying he was not a receiver of stolen goods.

ONE of the Iowa Congressmen having spent his $5,000 back grab, and ascertaining that he has become in consequence very unpopular among his constituents, is now shinning around with the hope of borrowing the amount to enable him to return the money and redeem his patriotism.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says the Democratic candidate for Mayor in that city was chosen at the recent election because not less than 500 Republicans voted for him. It gives many reasons for this defection and sums up with this piece of advice: "Objectionable men must not be put forward, however competent, unless defeat is desired."

THE Wilmington *State Journal* says the last Delaware Legislature cost the State $250,000 and did nearly nothing. "It frittered away its time," the *Journal* says, "in divorcing people, in cow driving, in laying out roads, &c., and so sat, a menace to justice and a disappointment to all hope, for 97 days, paying itself therefor in gold, and costing the people directly nearly $20,000, wasting $30,000 more on an old buzzard-roost for a State Capitol, and pledging the credit of the State for $200,000 to build railroads in a lower county while refusing to remit one cent of the onerous and unjust taxation laid on the roads built with their own money by the people of this county."

Consular Salaries.

Since the appointment of the commission to investigate the condition of our consulates abroad, a few weeks since, a great deal has been said in regard to the salaries received by the representatives of the United States in the various parts of the world, and statements, savoring a great deal more of romance than reality, are floating about in the columns of newspapers, misleading the public. The consular and diplomatic bill, passed the last session, appropriates in round numbers for the foreign service, $1,315,350. For salaries of secretaries of legation and ministers plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, at $17,500 each, $70,000. To Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, China and Italy, at $12,000 each, $84,000. To Chili and Peru, at $10,000 each, $20,000. For ministers resident at Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Hawaiian Islands and the Argentine Republic, at $7,500 each, $105,000. For ministers resident accredited to Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, to reside at the place that the President may select in any one of the States named, as by act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic services, approved May 23, 1872, $10,000; for minister resident at Uruguay, also accredited to Paraguay, $10,000; for salary of minister resident and consul general at Hayti $7,500; for minister resident and consul general at Liberia, $4,000; for salaries of secretaries of legation at London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, at $2,625 each, $10,500.

His Name was John Murphy.

About a month ago, it will be remembered, Mr. Wm. E. Furman, a merchant doing business in Newtown, L. I., shot and killed a burglar whom he discovered at midnight in the act of breaking into his store. The dying burglar refused to tell his name, or send for any friends. The determined resistance he had made, his imperturbable coolness, his strong features and wonderful nerve, his refusal to tell his name, or who his accomplices were, when he was dying, stamped the burglar as no ordinary man. The mystery has just been cleared up, and it has been discovered that the outlaw's name was John Murphy. His home was in Wisconsin, where it is said his wife and two children yet live. Murphy, under many aliases, had operated in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and some of the Southern States for years. He was familiar with every kind of lawlessness, from highway robbery to less pretentious crimes. His chief and favorite line of operation was that in which he was detected and killed. His great ambition was to be a leader, and he traveled from State to State organizing bands of freebooters, who piled their practices with great success under his skillful leadership. After operating in the wealthiest parts of one State, Murphy would move to another, and was instantly chosen captain of each band with whom he affiliated or which he organized. He was finally arrested in Chicago, but managing to escape, he fled to Newtown where his career was abruptly terminated.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. Mekinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz Christopher Zug.

John H. Haller, Solicitor.

The Richmond Duel

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: The symptoms so far in the case of Mordecai supposed to have been mortally wounded by McCarty in the duel at Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday last, continue favorable. That he has not rapidly sunk, considering the nature of his wound, has caused his friends to hope for a possible ultimate recovery. The attending physicians, however, say that the chances against him are in ratio of ninety-nine to one in his favor.

The duel continues to be variously discussed in all circles. McCarty proves to have been more seriously wounded than at first reported. The conical ball which struck him in the hip glanced from the bone, and has embedded itself too deeply in his flesh to be readily extracted, even by the surgeon's skill. He has been suffering much from nausea, spitting of blood, &c. In justice to all parties concerned I deem it proper to give another version I have heard of the last difficulty between the above parties and which is alleged to have been the immediate cause of the hostile meeting. McCarty and a friend were in the refreshment room of the club house, when the former settlement between himself and Mordecai being alluded to he remarked that he (McCarty) did not like the way the ladies had handled his name in connection with the matter, seeming to imply that such remarks were intimations of a backdown on his part. He added that if their talk was not stopped he would hold their brothers, husbands, cousins, fathers, &c., to a personal accountability for such loquacity. It was just at this juncture that Mordecai entered the room, and McCarty's remarks being continued in a loud tone of voice, the inquiry was made by Mordecai whether his allusions were to him, and was followed by the results already detailed.

John Stuart Mill's Tribute to His Wife.

The death of John Stuart Mill recalls an incident which revealed the depths of his tender nature. His work on "Liberty" appeared in 1859, soon after the death of his wife, and the memory of that lady's singular abilities and womanly virtues were embalmed by him in the touching and eloquent Dedication of the volume. It was as follows:

"To the beloved and deplored memory of her who was the inspirer, and in part the author, of all that is best in my writings—the friend and wife whose exalted sense of truth and right was my strongest incitement, and whose approbation was my chief reward—I dedicate this volume. Like all I have written for many years, it belongs as much to her as to me; but the work as it stands has had, in a very insufficient degree, the inestimable advantage of her revision; some of the most important portions having been reserved for a more careful re-examination, which they are now never destined to receive. Were I but capable of interpreting to the world one-half the great thoughts and noble feelings which are buried in her grave, I should be the medium of a greater benefit to it, than is ever likely to arise from anything that I can write, unprompted and unassisted by her all but unrivalled wisdom."

Mrs. Mill lies buried at Avignon, long the home of the well-mated pair, and in the spring of every year since her death he has made a pilgrimage to her grave. During the last of these visits he died. The world now pays to him a tribute as sincere and as just as that which he paid to her.

The Lungs--Consumption.

The importance of early treatment in lung diseases by some who has given this matter a special and separate attention daily, becomes more and more apparent. The cures made by Dr. Keyser, of this city, in some of the most hopeless cases of consumption, entitles him to the most distinguished consideration in that important branch of the healing art, the Doctor's recent improvements, not only in the remedies used, but in the increased facilities which he has brought into requisition, are such as afford hope for a cure, after all other ordinary means had been apparently exhausted. His Lung Cure, in the language of an editor of this city is invaluable, and while it is curing, at the same time supports nature and renews life.

The Doctor's office is at 167 Liberty street, adjoining his Medicine Store, or at his residence, 130 Penn street. A treatise on Consumption sent free by mail whenever ordered.

Unequaled for Cheapness, Durability and Strength.

All materials used in the manufacture of MATHEWS' SODA WATER BOXES is selected from the very best materials. The Marble Boxes are of the very best quality. The Syrup Tanks are all Glass or Porcelain, that the Syrup may never corrode. There is no apparatus sold that is equal in any way. The Boxes are made better, put together more strongly which renders them more durable in every way. In fact Mathews' Soda Water Apparatus we guarantee to be the best, cheapest and far superior in every way to any others made. The new styles just received this day at the Agents' office.

WOLFE, ELLIS & DUNLAP, Wholesale and Retail.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUGGISTS, Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.
OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
237 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES.
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CASE LOAD.
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,) PITTSBURGH.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands;
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail.

NEW WALL PAPER STORE.
THOMAS PALMER
Having removed to his New, Elegant and Commodious Store, No. 99 WOOD STREET, (Second door above Diamond alley), is now prepared to show a fine assortment of
WALL PAPER,
Of all Grades and Prices. Also WINDOW SHADES in great variety. Call and examine.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
NEW GOODS.
A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
In great variety.
LACE CURTAINS AND REAL LACE QUILTS, just received.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE, NIGHT DRESSES, SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
MAY, 1873.
SEASON STOCK.
CARPETS,
Choice Styles,
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES LOW
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

REMOVAL.
LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

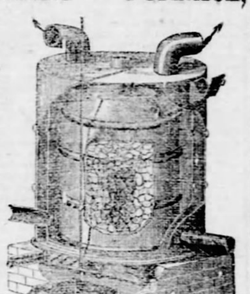
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is economical to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.
This Soap is packed *Honestly. Can you afford* to pay for what you do *not* receive?
J. E. HUNTER,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.
SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.
feb26:116

LIME—
200 bbls fresh Cleveland White Lime;
100 " Fremont White Lime;
100 " Eastern White Lime;
And 50 bbls White sand, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Black Alpacas!
Black Alpacas!
We have now on hand a full line of the above Goods, bearing our own Trade Mark, the
"Flag and the Thistle,"
At very low prices.
BERNANIS, GRENADINES,
In all the New Silk, Plain and Figured Stripes.
Japanese Poplins.
NEW DRESS SILKS.
Fresh and complete stock at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRESS GOODS
AT
ERWIN'S!
172 and 174
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW STYLES,
NEW COLORS,
NEW SHADES.
Magnificent assortment, all fresh and clean; prices low; good goods.
HANDSOME STRIPED GOODS
ELEGANT PLAIN GOODS.
Japanese Silks
In great variety.
BLACK SILKS,
Good bargains
Striped Silks, 65c to $1 50.
Crammed Stripes, 12½c to 20c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 12½c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 15c.
New spring Dress Goods, 20c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 25c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 30c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 37½c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 50c.
New popular Dress Goods, 62½c.
New spring Dress Goods, 75c.
The largest, handsomest and cheapest assortment of Dress Goods we ever had the pleasure of offering our friends. We respectfully solicit a careful examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with other houses.

DRY GOODS
FANCY GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Llama Lace Goods,
In Latest and most Fashionable Styles.
Ladies' New Sets, Plain and Colored extra cheap.
Stamped Goods of every description.
Doylies, Chemise Yokes, Pillow Shams, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Misses' New Hats.
Flowers, Ribbons, Scarfs, Parasols.
SUN UMBRELLAS.
A very large and complete line of
EMBROIDERED
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which are offered at great inducements.
LINEN APRONS
White and Colored.
GOOD GOODS--LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves.
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE on the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Building Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, ever on hand at
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing a large lot for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the poorest anthracite, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and together with its economical construction, ease of management, evenness of heat and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will burn anthracite coal with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
oct5:1YRS

OFFICE OF
TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECTION of an Act relative to Allegheny County, approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, and the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs, and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the
County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1873,
On and After the 1st Day of May, 1873.
Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, with a
Deduction of Five Per Cent.
For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.
There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.
THERE WILL BE
Ten Per Cent. Added
To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873. 48S

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
And Manufacturers of LARD OIL,
Corner of Tenth and Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TTHS
JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.
Furnishing Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Received and opened this week a large and elegant stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
Manufactured expressly for our own trade, rich and handsome patterns. Each piece bearing our own trade mark, the "FLAG AND THE THISTLE."
WINDOW SHADES,
In all Colors, Splendid Assortment at low prices.
Brackets, Wall Pockets, &c.
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Mattings, Cornices,
Stair Rods, Fixings, &c.
NEW PRINTS,
New Percales,
Shirting Muslins.
Full Stock—Low Prices at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

INSURANCE.
INSURANCE.
ÆTNA, of HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL, $3,000,000.
Losses Paid in 54 Years - $39,000,000.00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months - - 9,000,000.00
Assets, March 1, 1873 - $5,980,867.46

Orient Ins. Co.,	Assets $	700,000
Etna Ins. Co., N. Y.,	"	300,000
Standard Ins. Co., N. Y.,	"	300,000
Penn Ins. Co., Phil.,

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
SYLVUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
aut2-MF

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $300,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. B. DAVIDSON, W. BROWN, R. W. KANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN SCOTT, J. S. PEIRCE, J. H. BOWLAND, E. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits bearing Interest 4 and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising seven of the finest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds.

At Par and Interest,

Free from Taxation

ALSO NO. 1

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.

Parties not desiring to invest, can purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the Interest.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their investments already invested in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873.

The money market was steady and tending to that ease which has been so heartily desired. There at present seems no reason to anticipate any renewal of stringency for some time. The supply was fully equal to the demand. The call for loans was exceedingly small, considering the season. Indeed money is becoming so abundant, that lenders seem disposed to make contracts for long periods in the future, which indicates confidence, on their part, in the stability of the financial situation. Local securities remain comparatively quiet, nothing scarcely having been accomplished in that line, since our last report. The transactions in real estate are few and far between, as yet. However, from present indications we anticipate a large traffic when the season becomes more advanced. Real estate owners will doubtless make matters lively soon with their announcements.

George B Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 5 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Gold	117¾	117¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881.		
" —coupons	121¾	120¾
5-20—1862	115¾	115¾
5-20—1864.	116	115¾
" 1865	117¾	117¾
" 1865 new.	118¾	118¾
" 1867.	120¾	120¾
" 1868—coupons.	118¾	118¾
10-40s.	112	112¾
10-40s—coupons.	113¾	
Currency 6's.	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cent	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	100¾	100¾
Erie.	60	59¾
R. H. & E.	2	2¾
C. C. & I. C.	32¾	30¾
St. Paul	55¾	54¾
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾
Michigan Southern.	90¾	90¾
Do. Central	104	104
Canton	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	85¾	85¾
Rock Island.	100¾	100
Pacific Mail.	52¾	52¾
Western Union Telegraph.	80¾	80¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	42¾	41¾
Union Pacific.	31¾	30¾
Toledo & Wabash	69	69¾
Adams Express.	95¾	95
Fort Wayne	93	93
American Express	67¾	67¾
Harlem.	126	126

PHILADELPHIA.—Call loans were quoted on Wednesday, at 6@7 per cent, according to collaterals; 7@8 on time with good collateral securities, and 8@10 per cent, for best grades of mercantile paper. The latter figure is exceptional. Sterling Exchange, 90 days, 108½@108¾. Stocks were quiet, and nearly steady; sales of city 6s new bonds at 101¾; Reading Railroad sold at 97½; Pennsylvania, 56¾; do. allotments' 53¾; Lehigh Valley at 60¾; Oil Creek at 32 for a small lot, and Little Schuylkill at 48¾.

BOSTON.—The Globe of Saturday says: "Rates remain about as quoted yesterday, save, perhaps, that call money was somewhat plenty than at any time recently. The principal event of interest in financial circles was the further advance in the minimum of discount rate by the Bank of England to five per cent. The immediate cause of this advance was the stock panic at Vienna, where, according to press dispatches, extraordinary excitement prevailed yesterday. As usual on Saturday, Foreign Exchange was dull, but rates are strong and higher. We quote prime sixty-days' bills on the basis of 108¾@108¾, and sight at 109¼@109½. The customs receipts at Boston for the week ending Friday afternoon were $370,997 09, against $411,849 76 for the preceding week."

ST. LOUIS.—The "Democrat" of Tuesday says: "The demand for money is quite steady, with no change in a general character, the bulk of it coming from the manufacturing interests. Rates over the counter were unchanged ranging from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum. The feeling on the street is flat, the offerings being very light. Business over the counter was brisk, with large deposits. New York exchange was steady at 50c to 75c premium per $1,000 between banks, at $1 selling over the counter. Gold dropped down to 117¾. Government securities were active, with a further advance noticable."

CINCINNATI.—The "Chronicle" of Tuesday evening says: "There is a fairish demand for discounts, but the banks are well supplied with currency and discount liberally for their depositors at 8@10 per cent. The demand for gold is only fair. Bankers buy ⅛@¼ under the N. Y. rate, and sell at ¼@⅜ over the New York rate. There is a fair supply of private capital on the street, and good business paper is credited at 10 per cent, in the open market. Not strictly prime but good names are credited at 12 per cent. In the outside brokers' market the rate varies from 12 to 15 per cent. Money on call, 8@9 per cent. Money on margins, good city property, can be had at 10 per cent., one and two years' date."

CHICAGO.—Tuesday's "Evening Journal" says: the tendency of the money market is to ease, due to increased shipments of breadstuffs and production in the eastward, owing to the recent removement in all departments of city trade, together with better collections in the country. All the banks enjoyed a good business in every department. The speculative fraternity and outsiders are still out of the regular line of customers, and their crumbs of comfort are easily to be obtained by paying brokers 10@2 per cent. a month. The regular bank rate is firm and steady at 10 per cent. per annum.

Eastern exchange was firm and steady at 25c per $1,000 premium between city banks. Counter rates were 1-10 discount to par buying and 1-10 premium selling. The light receipts of grain are to be accounted for in more than one way; the principal cause, however, is that it only takes 5½ to 6c to get to Buffalo and the country have been selling in this market for May and June delivery, with an advance of nearly all the time, and very little grain has come forward, but the time is coming for large receipts, in view of accumulating stocks in country warehouses and the fact that farmers will soon get the work of planting out of their fingers.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1873.

Depression was the feature in financial affairs to-day. Reports of a probable increase in the Bank of England rate of interest to-morrow to 6 per cent. stiffened gold and exchange, but the bearish feeling on the Stock Exchange was quite strong, and resulted in a decline, ranging from ⅛ to 3½ per cent. Money was easy in stock for three days, 7 @ 6 per cent., but opened decidedly firmer, closing as the legal rate, sterling strong; 109@109¾ for 60 days, and 109¾@110 for sight. Gold was irregular, ruling from 117¾ to 118, closing at 117¾@118. Loans 6@7 per cent. Clearings $61,000,000. Treasury disbursements $1,500,000. Customs receipts $491,000. Governments were steady and dull, closing firm. State bonds inactive. Stocks were more active at generally declining rates, with great pressure to sell. Pacific Mail declined nearly all the time, very little grain has come forward, but the time is coming for large receipts, in view of accumulating stocks in country warehouses and the fact that farmers will soon get the work of planting out of their fingers.

The following were the receipts of flour and grain at the seven principal railroad depots in this city for the week ending May 10, 1873:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	1,200	12,000	15,000	10,000	1,000	1,000
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	1,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	500	500
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	1,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	500	500
Allegheny Valley	1,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	500	500
Pittsburgh & Erie	1,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	500	500
Ohio & Pennsylvania	1,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	500	500
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston	1,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	500	500
Total	7,200	24,000	45,000	22,000	4,000	4,000

Depression was the feature in financial affairs to-day. Reports of a probable increase in the Bank of England rate of interest to-morrow to 6 per cent. stiffened gold and exchange, but the bearish feeling on the Stock Exchange was quite strong, and resulted in a decline, ranging from ⅛ to 3½ per cent. Money was easy in stock for three days, 7 @ 6 per cent., but opened decidedly firmer, closing as the legal rate, sterling strong; 109@109¾ for 60 days, and 109¾@110 for sight. Gold was irregular, ruling from 117¾ to 118, closing at 117¾@118. Loans 6@7 per cent. Clearings $61,000,000. Treasury disbursements $1,500,000. Customs receipts $491,000. Governments were steady and dull, closing firm. State bonds inactive. Stocks were more active at generally declining rates, with great pressure to sell. Pacific Mail declined nearly all the time, very little grain has come forward, but the time is coming for large receipts, in view of accumulating stocks in country warehouses and the fact that farmers will soon get the work of planting out of their fingers.

The receipts of petroleum at the seven principal railroad depots in this city for the week ending May 10, 1873:

	Crude, bbls.	Refined, bbls.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	1,000	1,000
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	1,000	1,000
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	1,000	1,000
Allegheny Valley	1,000	1,000
Pittsburgh & Erie	1,000	1,000
Ohio & Pennsylvania	1,000	1,000
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston	1,000	1,000
Total	7,000	7,000

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873.

The crude market continues weak and dull and prices are drooping; quoted at Parker—Fairview Line—at $2.40@2.42½, equal to about 6¼c per gallon delivered here. Refined, also, continues dull, and weak; may be quoted nominally at 16@16¼ on cars here, 19¾@19¾ on boats to Philadelphia; and 19¼@20 for June. Exporters are still hanging back in anticipation of being able to force a further decline. Refiners in this country are pretty well sold up, hence, the offerings are meagre and there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales.

Oil barrels reported in and shipped out, unchanged; Countries, $2.05; city make, 9 lb. hoops, $1.10; 10 lb. hoops, $2.15.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W, acct. Grier		1065
Mendenhall O W, acct. Hasbnell		1550
Citizens O W, acct. Hacket		386
Peerless O W, acct. Stevenson.		672
Neta O W, acct. McKelvy		475
Vesta O W, acct. Duncan		423
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart & F		618
American O W, acct. Duncan.		1190
Cosmos O W, acct.		453
Liberty O W, acct. Stevenson		1054
Liberty O W, acct. Hutchinson & B		808
Sunbeam O W, acct. McKelvy		74
Freedom O W, acct. Fisher		161
Beggs L & Co. O W, acct. Fisher Bros.		466
Total		8,383

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick and Co.m	1	Zug & Co.m
Loomis & Cm	1	Byers McC & Co m
Total	11	

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter.m	1	Caughey & H.m
J Moorhead.m	8	
Total	9	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Nimick & Co.m	2	Brown & Co.p
J Moorhead.b	1	
Total.	4	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Cotton dull; middling uplands at 19½c; sales of futures, 8,500 bales as follows: June 19 9-16@19⅝c; July 19 13-16@19¾c; August 19 9-16@19⅝c. Flour quiet and firm; receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine western and state $5.30@5.60; common to good $5.65@6.25; good to choice $6.40@6.80; white wheat extra $8.90@9.50. Rye flour steady at $4.10@6.00. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull at 93c. Wheat firmer; receipts 64,000 bushels; sales 30,000 bushels; No 1 Milwaukee spring $1.30; No 2 Milwaukee $1.22. Rye active; western 84c. Barley quiet and lower; receipts 64,000 bushels; sales 30,000 bushels; No 1 Canada 1.05; No 2 Canada 1.00. Corn weak; receipts 64,000 bushels; sales 30,000 bushels; new mixed western 45@46c; old 48c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 5,000 bushels; white 30@36c. Eggs in good request; western 15½@16c. Hay firm; prime $1.30@1.40. Hops active at 40 cents for 1872 crop. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar strong; fair to good refining 7¾@8¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 60@70c. Tallow firm and quiet at 9@9¼c. Moss Pork steady; new mess at $16.50@17.00. Beef dull and heavy; old mess at $10.00@11.00; new mess at $12.00@13.00; extra mess at $13.00@14.00; packet $13.00@14.00; extra packet $14.00@15.00; city extra mess $13.00@14.00; Beef hams dull and heavy at $22.00@24.00. Cut meats firm; shoulders 7¾c; clear ribs 9¼@9¾c; clear sides 9¾@9¾c; packed. Lard in barrels 9¾@9¾c; kegs 10¼@10¾c; prime steam 9c; small lots on orders 9¾@9¾c. Butter, whisky steady at 93c.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—Cotton dull at 19½c. Flour firm at $5.25@6.00. Wheat dull at $1.23@1.25. Corn steady at 50c. Rye firm at 81c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm, nominal. Provisions firm. Eggs strong at 16c. Butter easier at 18@22c. Hogs quiet; packing and light assorted firm; sales of seven at 5¾@5¾; receipts held at 5¾@5¾; sales of 40,000 at 5¾@5¾; shipments 5¾@5¾. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 7¾; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear 9¾c; long clear 9¾c; packed. Lard in tierces 9¾@9¾c; kegs 10¾@11c; prime steam 9c; small lots on orders 9¾@9¾c. Whisky steady at 93c.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat irregular; No 2 spring $1.20@1.21¼@1.21¾; July $1.22¾@1.23; June, Corn; demand fair and prices firmer; No 2 at 37¾@38c. Oats dull and weak at 27¾@28c. Rye firm and in good demand at 59c; supply limited. Oats opened firm but closed weak; No 2 at 28¾@28¾c for cash or June; No 3 at 27¾@28c for cash or June; seller June, 28¾@28¾c; seller July, 29¾@29¾c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady at $15.90@16.00 cash; April $15.90@15.95. Dry salted meats easier at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders; boxed 7¾c higher at 7¾@7¾c for shoulders; 9¾@9¾c for clear rib sides. Hams and bacon unchanged. Lard steady, with only a small jobbing and order trade.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed western 47@47½c; yellow 48@48½c; white 49@49½c. Oats firm; western white and mixed 37@38c; white 39@40c. Rye quiet. Provisions dull and weak. Mess pork $17.00@17.25. Bacon dull; shoulders 6¾c; rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 9¾c. Hams 12@13c. Lard 9¾c. Whisky steady at 93c. Butter; western scarce and firm. Whisky dull at 93c.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour steady; superfine $4.75@5.00; extra $5.00@5.75. Wheat stronger; spring No 2 at $1.09@1.10; No 3 at $1.05. Corn higher; 39c track; 40@40½c sacked. Oats firm and lower; 33@33½c for No 2. Barley lower; No 2 $1.60@1.65. Rye unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c. Corn meal unchanged. Sugar steady; prime 7½@8c. Molasses unchanged. Mess pork dull at $17.50. Dry salt meats unchanged.

NASHVILLE, May 14.—Cotton dull and drooping; low middling 17½c; strict good ordinary 18½c. Flour firm at $5.00, weak firm at $4.90. Corn; demand fair and market firm at 40c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 24c. Bulk meats steady; sales of 10,000 pounds clear sides 10c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky nominal at 90c.

TOLEDO, May 14.—Flour steady and in fair demand. Wheat; demand fair and market firm; No 1 white Wabash $2; No 2 do $1.88; No 1 red $1.81; No 2 do $1.79½; No 3 do $1.66½. Corn a shade higher; high mixed spot 47½c; seller May 47½c; seller June 47½c; low mixed 47c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 at 30c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Sugar dull; good to fully fair 7¾@8¾c. Molasses; fermenting 46c. Cotton quiet; sales of 2,300 bales; good ordinary 18½c; low middlings 19 5-16c; middlings 19 13-16c; middling fair 20½c; receipts 1,429 bales; exports coastwise 1,077; stock 37,000 bales; coastwise 1,094; stock 148,343.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; receipts 89 bales; shipments 500 bales; stock 33,000 bales; no demand either; and prices advanced; 80 offer, 81c asked; middling 19c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm at 45c. Bacon dull and dragging at 6¾c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear sides.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee at $1.30; No 2 do $1.16. Oats; demand fair and market firm; No 2 at 29½c. Corn; no demand fair and market firm; No 2 nominal at 40½c. Rye dull at 58c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 at 69½c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 at 69½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; red $1.06@1.08; amber $1.09@1.10. Corn weak; yellow 48@49½c; mixed western 46@47½c. Oats unchanged; western 30@32c. Barley $1.30@1.40. Whisky steady at 94c.

DETROIT, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1.06; amber $1.03@1.04. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 39@39½c. Oats; demand good at 26c.

OSWEGO, May 14.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.06. Corn unchanged; western 39@40c. Barley quiet.

CLEVELAND, May 14.—Wheat quiet but firm; No 1 red $1.01; No 2 do $1.00; amber $1.07. Oats; demand good at 26c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, May 14.—Cattle; receipts to-day, including 46 cars reported to arrive, 1,615; total for the week 6,230, market very dull; every at yesterday's prices; about 1,500 were disposed of; sales reported were: 27 at 3@4½; 1,419 live, $5.70@6.60; 1,004 Illinois stillers, 1,140 lbs, at $5.80; 29 Illinois steers, 1,258 lbs, $5.75; 20 Texas steers, 953 to 1,180 lbs, $5.60@5.80; 16 Missouri steers, 1,126 lbs, $5.75; 26 Missouri steers, 1,100 lbs, $5.75; 20 Missouri steers, 1,098 $5.85; 12 Michigan stockers, 815, $4.87½; 21 Canada stockers, 686 to 800 lbs, at $4.75@5.00; others 2 cars 905 to 1,108 lbs at $5.62½@5.65. Sheep and lambs; receipts to-day 2,900 head; to-date for week 5,500. Market dull and prices unchanged; 1 car at $6.00; 1 car at $6.25; sales; 1,200 Ohio clipped sheep at 5 90 lbs at $5.40@5.60; 1 car 90 to 92 lbs at $5.62½@5.65. Sheep and lambs; receipts to-day 2,900 head; to-date for week 5,500. Market dull and prices unchanged; 1 car at $6.00; 1 car at $6.25; sales; 1,200 Ohio clipped sheep at

HOME NEWS.

Violation of Health Laws.

Health-Officer Gray has instituted two suits before Alderman McMasters, one against Robt. Young, an undertaker, for burying a body without a permit, and also against Dr. J. S. Thorp, for not making a return of births as required by law. These suits were ordered by the Board of Health at its session on Saturday last.

Resulted Fatally.

Some two weeks ago a gardener named Benjamin Walters, at Neville Island, went down to the river to tie a raft, and while in the act, he put his foot between the ropes, the raft sinking at the time, the rope tightened round his limb, tearing it off. Shortly after he was hurt, inflammation set in and he lingered until yesterday when death put an end to his sufferings.

Drunk in the Street.

This morning about two o'clock Officer Stacks, while passing along Sixth street, discovered a man lying on the sidewalk intoxicated. The fellow was taken to the lock-up, when it was ascertained from papers in his possession that his name was Robert E. Lee. He was well dressed, and his pocket-book contained $858.

Postal Cards.

Yesterday morning the clerks in our post-office handled the first postal card that has arrived thus far at the offices. It came from New York from a German, directed to a friend in this city.

To-day it is expected that the first batch of the cards will be received by Postmaster Stewart, for sale from his office.

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Gulon line steamer Wyoming at New York.
Inman line steamer City of Bristol at New York.
White Star line steamer Celtic at Liverpool.
North German Lloyd line steamer Mosel at Southampton.
Cunard line steamer Russia at New York.
Hamburg line steamer Hoisatia at New York.

Monongahela Valley District Convention I. O. of G. T.

Through the kindness of G. W. Wilkinson, of Brownsville, arrangements have been made with the Pittsburgh & Geneva Mail Lines, for all Good Templars attending the Convention at Bellverton on May 20th and 21st. The delegates going to the Convention will pay full fare going, make it known to the clerk that they are going to the Convention, and receive a return check, which, with the certificate from the proper officers of Convention, that they were delegates, will be good for return trip.

W. E. THOMPSON, W. C. T.
ELIZABETH, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., May 13, 1873.

The Game of Billiards Transposed.

Sylvester Saville has made an information before Alderman McMasters charging Cassius Gillespie with an aggravated assault and battery. He alleges that the defendant was playing a game of billiards at the White House, on Penn avenue, and by chance he made a "miss-cue," or a very awkward shot. After he had made the miss, Saville commenced to laugh, which so exasperated him, that he turned around and broke the billiard cue over his head, knocking him down. After he was down, he commenced kicking him about the head and was with great difficulty prevented from doing him fatal injury. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Three Larceny Suits.

There was a partial hearing to-day before Mayor Blackmore in the case of Charles Wilson, who was arrested last Saturday on a charge preferred against him by Frank Kasoleler of stealing from him, on the 19th of last month, a silver watch valued at $50, a chain worth $5, and $4.10 in currency. Two additional informations have also been lodged against Wilson. Dennis Fairey alleges that he purloined from him a five-dollar pair of pants and a three-dollar vest, and Thomas Malone says that he is minus a twenty-dollar dress coat, which he alleges Wilson captured from him. The latter live at Braddock's Field. The final hearing in the case will take place next Wednesday.

Indexing the County Records.

Mr. B. F. Lucas, President of the commission appointed to have the county records indexed has made a report of the progress of the work to the Board. The contract for indexing the mortgage books and Articles of Agreement to the 11th of July, 1870, was completed on the 18th of December, 1872, costing $8,291. The contract for indexing the deed books was awarded to Ebenezer Williams on the 12th of July, 1870 [illegible] There will be, when completed, ten full volumes of *direct* and ten of *ad sectum* indexes to the deed books. Besides these there were two volumes, one *direct* and one *ad sectum*, opened by Mr. Williams, bringing the indexing up to the first day of December, 1872, so as to enable the [illegible] to record the deeds to the 1st of the same plan. The whole number of deed indexes, direct and *ad sectum*, when completed, will contain about 346,408 lines, or a little over 9,626 pages of thirty six lines each. This, at the contract price, will amount to about $23,000. The entire job so far has cost $30,654.00.

An Unfortunate Sleep.

Seated on a window-sill in the postoffice building, last evening, sat a little newsboy, sleeping—the genuine sleep of weariness. The little boy seemed the very object of abject poverty and careless despair. He was clothed in rags of what were once pantaloons. Alas for the name! His knees shone out through them, begrimmed with dirt; his feet were encased in Nature's garb, covered with a hyperboleau coat of Pittsburgh mud, which must have been months in gathering; his hat was almost shapeless, while his hat presented a by-gone crown of glory, in its relic of departed joy. He lay asleep, with his mouth wide open and a bundle of unsold papers under his arm. At about two o'clock this morning he woke up, and made the solemn expression, "Gosh! I'm stuck on twenty-five papers!" An inquiry of him revealed the fact that he was "busted"—that he had got so tired that he fell asleep, and thus lost his trade. He was afraid, to go home. The picture, as we first saw it, would have been a taking one for an artist.

The American Bank.

The stockholders of the American Bank, at their meeting on Tuesday elected the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. John Floyd, William R. Swanson, James H. Kelly, James W. Arrott, Charles B. Lowry, John M. Murtland, William Floyd, Thos. M. Marshall and Archibald Wallace. Subsequently the Directors met and re-elected Mr. John Floyd as President, and Mr. William Floyd as Cashier. Both gentlemen have held the same respective positions ever since the bank was started, and have given, as their re-election indicates, the highest satisfaction. The President, Mr. John Floyd, is well known as one of the oldest and most successful business men in Pittsburgh, whose name has always been a synonym for integrity and honor everywhere in business or social circles, and the fact that he is at the head of the American is a sufficient evidence of its character.

The Bank has been in operation just four years, and from the time it commenced business has paid regular dividends of twelve per cent. While its character is such that none of the stock can be had in the market under thirty per cent. above par. No financial institution in the city has had a more uniformly successful history, and there is certainly not one which has been or is more eminently deserving. The Directors of the American are as well to be seen by the list, practical business men, and they have managed its affairs upon the principle of giving the largest accommodation to friends, which has brought them a large patronage and corresponding remuneration. Liberal, honest, and in every way reliable financial institution, the American on Fourth avenue takes the front rank.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

The Meeting of the Board—No Quorum—The Trial Postponed.

Yesterday was the time fixed for the court martial of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, Commander of the Second Brigade, for some technical military short-comings. The Central Armory, on Fourth avenue, had been selected for the assembling of the Board, and at nine o'clock the following officers put in an appearance:

President Major General Huidekoper, of Meadville; Major General Gallagher, Seventeenth Division; Lieut. Col. C. W. Hazzard, A. A. G., Seventeenth Division.

This left the Board three members short of a quorum, and Gov. Hartranft being notified of the fact by telegraph, named other officers to fill the vacancy. The message, however, was objected to as informal, and the Court accordingly adjourned until June 4.

DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.

Another Man Killed While Walking on the Track.

Acting Coroner Logan yesterday held an inquest at Springhill station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the body of Joseph Snyder, a railroad laborer, who was killed by the Southern Express about twelve o'clock, noon. From the evidence adduced it appears that the deceased, with a number of other men was working about two miles the other side of Springhill station on a pairing track. When the Express came along the other men got from the south to the north track, but they did not see the deceased. He was caught up by the cow catcher and thrown backwards over it, his head resting in front of the boiler. No one saw him, and to this position he was carried to the station where he was noticed for the first time, wedged in tightly in the cow catcher, dead, with his back broken and otherwise bruised, but not terribly mutilated. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. Snyder was a native of Germany, thirty-five years of age, single, and regarded as a very steady and sober man.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Little Boy falls into a Well on Mount Washington and is Nearly Drowned.

On Tuesday evening a little four year old son of Mr. Hacket, residing on Mount Washington, had a very narrow escape from drowning. It appears that the little fellow went back of the house to get something, and the roof, but the box that covers the well, not being able to reach it, he stepped on the windlass over the well, and it immediately commenced to turn, letting him fall into the well below. Shortly after this a neighbor lady went to the well to draw some water, when she heard the boy's cries, and immediately gave an alarm, which brought the family to the scene. An older brother was at once lowered into the well, who succeeded in bringing up the boy in an insensible condition. A physician was hastily summoned who experienced great difficulty in resuscitating him, but he finally succeeded in bringing him back to consciousness, and last evening the little fellow was doing as well as could be expected, though he received quite a number of bruises in going down.

BREVITIES.

....Mt. Washington boasts of a young lady physician.

....Rheumatism cannot prevent Deputy-Mayor Sallsbury from attending to his business.

....Mr. McGonigle the Secretary of the Allegheny Poor Board is having his office in the City Hall neatly fitted up.

....Officer Watterman has been installed as night captain at the station-house on Twenty-fifth street, on the South Side.

....John Weaver, residing on Fifth avenue, near the new market house, fell down stairs Tuesday evening and fractured his thigh.

....The railroad magnates, now in the city, were in session yesterday, but what they did could not be ascertained, as they held that a secret.

....Superintendent Fullwood, of the fire alarm telegraph, is putting up a new box to be designated as No. 19, on Stevenson street near Bluff.

....The Survey Committee are opposed to the roping in of an alley between Ridge and Lincoln avenues, Allegheny, and will so report to Councils to night.

....Henry Kiehl, tried at Greensburg for the murder of Jacob Altman last winter, by striking him on the head with a two pound weight, was acquitted Tuesday.

....Rabes free bath house in the Allegheny river that was almost entirely destroyed last winter by the floating ice is being fixed up again for use this summer.

....An alarm of fire was sounded from box 54, Allegheny, about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night. It was occasioned by a slight fire in a stovel factory on Carpenter's alley. It was extinguished with very little damage.

....Yesterday morning at Reiter's bolter shops, on Water street, Robert Graham had his hand crushed in the rolls. Drs. Cable and Watters performed the surgical operation. Graham loses three fingers by the accident.

....The South Side Fire Department was called out last evening by a slight fire in a stable adjoining McKee's glass works on Thirteenth street between Washington and Carson. It was extinguished with very little damage.

....A *Leader* man recently imagined himself a hen, and while under the influence of the conceit sat down on a dozen eggs, and hatched an Italian sunset and a circus poster. His wife removed the debris with the ball end of a broom.

....The Local School Board of the Second ward, Allegheny, met on Tuesday and concluded to buy the lot of L. O'Reily, 178 feet front by 250 feet in depth, on Irwin at the head of Washington avenue, for $26,000 to build a new school building upon.

....Yesterday morning Mr. Hugh Duffy, a well known member of the Pittsburgh Bar, died at the residence of his father on Grant street, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He had practiced at the bar for twelve years after leaving the office of Judge Shannon.

....Afflictions, like misfortunes, seldom come alone. Not but a few months since Mr. John W. Pittock lost his wife, and now we are pained to announce the death of his infant son, which occurred yesterday shortly after twelve o'clock. Mr. Pittock will have the genuine sympathy of all his friends.

....Single numbers of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE are put up in wrappers, and are for sale at office counter for mailing to persons at a distance. This affords means whereby friends can conveniently communicate with each other, and convey a complete digest of the current news at the same time.

....Yesterday morning Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., made a motion in the United States District Court for the release on bail of R. E. Dewee, one of the parties recently arrested at Parker's Landing on a charge of passing and attempting to pass counterfeit money. The Court fixed the bail at $3,000.

....Two score of common cases were disposed of yesterday morning by Mayor Blackmore. Peter Costello and John Smith were retired to the work house for one month each, and Ellen Rafney for sixty days. On an average the Mayor sends to Claremont three John Smiths a week, and no doubt there are more men of the Smith family making barrels for the county than of any other.

....The thirteenth of May hereafter will be a red-letter day in the memory of our genial District Attorney, Col. Thomas M. Bayne, for it witnessed the celebration of his marriage to Miss Ella E. Smith. The hymeneal ceremony, performed by the Rev. Father Hickey, occurred in the presence of a large concourse of friends at the residence of the bride's parents, Bellevue, and the happy twain started eastward on the first train, bound for Europe. A pleasant journey, a safe return, long life, and an abundance of life's joys, would only be the realization of the wishes of their friends.

....Yesterday a friend called to see Sarah C. Meekens, who is imprisoned in the county jail for selling liquor on Sunday. The friend was accompanied by the prisoner's children, four in number. When the interview was over the children clung to the bars and refused to leave the jail, all the while crying most bitterly. The oldest of them was but four years of age, and the mother had a babe in her arms. Sheriff Hare, who happened in the vicinity, seeing the affecting picture, entered bail for the woman's appearance at court, and she was accordingly released and disappeared with the children, whose grief was thus suddenly change i to delight that was as bobolinkous in expression as had been the display of sorrow.

....The property owners on Manor street south-side and the Pittsburgh Virginia & Charleston Railway Company are not harmonious in their views in relation to the tracks laid on that street, and the former are appealing very generally to court for damages. The property owners allege that the laying of the double track on the street has very considerably damaged their property by excavations and embankments made, and that the street has been rendered almost useless thereby. The petitioners yesterday were John Ennis, Richard Williams, Jacob Vichestaim, Mary A. Cassiday, Mary Ann Aiber, and the court after hearing their statements appointed as viewers, to assess damages, the following gentlemen: Captain William Ward, R. F. Lowrie, T. H. Nevin, George Fortune, I. G. Macfarlane, Alexander Gordon and David Aiken, jr.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD MAN.

An Aged Resident of the South Side Cuts His Throat—Testimony of his Wife and Son—Inquest and Verdict.

Last evening shortly after six o'clock, acting-Coroner Logan was notified to go to the South Side and hold an inquest on the body of Anthony Schattung, an old man who had passed the period of life allotted to man and reached the age of seventy-two years. Wearying of existence, becoming tired of battling with the world he had taken his own life—had committed suicide. Financial embarrassment is supposed to have been the cause of the act. Schattung was well known on the South Side, having resided there for twenty-three years. Up till February last he was engaged in the dairy business, but in that month he disposed of his stock. He lived near the line of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets.

The Coroner went to the house, and impanelling a jury, held an inquest. A number of witnesses were examined, but we give the testimony of but two, the most important, his wife and son. Mrs. Elizabeth Schattung being sworn, said that yesterday morning about seven o'clock she left her house to visit her son-in-law, Joseph Lanz. She remained there the entire day and returned home about half past four o'clock in the evening. In the morning when she went away she left her husband lying sick in bed. He had been complaining for two days past, and when she left he said that he did not want her in the house as the furniture was to be sold that day. When she went away she left him alone and the front door unlocked, but when she returned she found it fastened, and she went in the back way, and in the room where her husband was left she discovered him lying on the floor. His throat was cut and life was extinct. Mrs. Schattung immediately returned to her son-in-law's house, and on the way there she met Mr. Charles Long, and informed him of what had happened.

When she returned she found her son Casper in the house and he was sent to notify the authorities. Nothing was seen by her that would indicate that any one had been in the house during her absence; of that however she did not take particular notice. Her husband she said had been acting in a rather singular manner for several days past on account of the trouble caused him by the fact that the constables were about to sell his goods for non-payment of rent. He never, however, even intimated that he had any idea of taking his life. He was very low spirited. His goods were to be sold yesterday, but the officers did not come. He had been in the habit of drinking considerably. At this point the knife with which deceased had cut his throat was shown the witness, and she identified it as one of her table knives.

Casper Schattung, a boy of fifteen years of age, and a son of deceased, was next sworn. He left home about five o'clock yesterday morning to work in Hays' coal pit. His father was in bed when he left. He was often disheartened and gloomy. Witness did not hear of his father's death until his return home about five o'clock yesterday evening, when he was horror-struck to find him lying dead upon the floor. About $200 was due for rent of the house in which they lived. On Tuesday morning last Casper Schattung thinks his father tried to drown himself for about half past two o'clock he came home wet through and shivering. Upon being asked where he had been, he said in the river, but did not know how he got there. He thought he was out of his head when he went down to the water. Dry clothes were put on him and he went to bed again where he had been before he went to the river. When the body was discovered the knife with which the deed had been committed was found lying on a chair beside him.

After all the evidence was taken the jury consulted for a while and rendered a verdict of death from suicide. Deceased leaves a widow and five children.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The "Swamp Angels," with Mr. Walcot as "Henderson," the reporter, is drawing good houses. The play creates much laughter and interest, and develops all the scenic resources of this establishment. It is one of the better class of sensational plays, full of interesting situations and exciting tableaux. The play comes well as a sort of a happy relief to the legitimate drama, and forms quite a contrast to the dramatic entertainments given during the past month or more. The Opera House company are well up in their parts and render the performance doubly attractive by their efficient support. "Swamp Angels" to-night. On Monday evening Mr. Irving, a conscientious and deserving artist, will be the recipient of a benefit tendered him by Messrs. Elsler and Gotthold.

TRIMBLES VARIETIES.—The matinee yesterday was well attended. Mr. Thompson, with his "Yacup," is drawing crowded houses every night. Besides this drama a variety entertainment is given, the play concluding the performance.

CONCERT.—This evening, at the Sixth Presbyterian church, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, a concert will be given for the benefit of the Sunday School connected with the church. The admission is only fifty cents.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The counsel in the case of Samuel Williams, which has been on trial for the past week, occupied the entire session with their arguments, and have not yet concluded. At the opening of the Court, in the morning, there was a very large attendance of spectators in the lobby and members of the bar, as it was expected that the addresses would be fine,—an expectation that was fully realized. R. B. Carnahan, Esq., for the defence, opened and spoke for over an hour. He was followed by R. M. Gibson, Esq., on the same side, whose speech occupied an hour in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. District Attorney Swoope will close the case this morning in behalf of the Government, when it will go the jury with the charge of the Court.

Unusual interest has been taken in the case from the fact that the defendant is a young man, that has friends are working indefatigably in his behalf, and because of the array of counsel engaged.

In the case of G. Hutchinson & Co. vs. C. A. Moore, in bankruptcy, the proceedings were discontinued by request of petitioning creditors.

A petition for final discharge was made by A. B. Duncan, and orders made for the final examination of bankrupt and second and third meeting of creditors.

In the case of Welsworth & Rolf, bankrupts, an order was made rescinding so much of the order made on the 1st inst., which discharged the rule to show cause and ordering a new election. Marshal Hall was appointed provisional assignee, and J. M. Stoner, Esq., was appointed as solicitor.

Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips were allowed to file intervening libels against the steamboats "Venture," "Oil Valley No 2, and "A. J. Baker."

DISTRICT COURT—NO. 1.
[Before Judge Hampton.]

The case of Mrs. Annie E. S. Hunter, administratrix of the Rev. Wm. Hunter, deceased, vs. the Hopewell Old School Presbyterian church, of Findley township, was called up in the afternoon and is on trial. This is an action brought to recover the sum of $1,317.66, alleged to be due the plaintiff as administratrix of Wm. Hunter, deceased.

In the case of English vs. McMarlin, an action brought to determine the ownership of certain property in Pine township, and reported yesterday, the jury was withdrawn.

COMMON PLEAS—NO. 1.
[Before Judge Stowe.]

In the case of Frederick Miller vs. Richard Finnesey, a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien, and previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $522.50.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Henry T. McClintock, *de lunatico inquirendo*, Anthony F. Keating was appointed a committee of the person and estate of respondent, and his bond fixed at $150,000.

In the case of David Dunseath vs. Samuel Barclay, an action brought to recover for goods sold, the jury was withdrawn and the cause continued.

COMMON PLEAS—NO. 2
[Before Judge Collier.]

The jury found for the plaintiff for six and one-fourth cents and damages and costs, in the case of James Harrison vs. Joseph Lowry, Ebenezer Lowry and George McClandless, impleaded with Mrs. E. F. Denny. This was an action of ejectment in reference to property located in the Twenty first ward.

In the case of Kraus vs. Haas, being an action on two promissory notes, the jury was withdrawn and the case continued.

In the case of G. L. McClintock vs. A. M. Barr, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $15.09.

The case of J. F. Gees vs. Jacob Conrad, is on trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

78. Adams vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
85. Blakely vs. Moore et al.
86. Johnston vs. Patterson & Co.
87. Heflick vs. McCallin & Co.
88. Horner et al., vs. Hyde, Bradley & Co.
92. Voelker vs. Adair.
96. Huckenstine vs. Libelt.
97. Sgnie vs. same.
98. Sloan vs. Merkle et al.
99. Allen et al., vs. Caughey et al.
100. Struck for use vs. Davis.
101. City Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. Thorpe.
102. McClintock vs. Way, Jr.
106. Nolle vs. Zinkand.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Meeting of the Board of Revision—Members on the Lookout for Pay.

Yesterday morning the Board of Revision met in the Common Council chamber, Mr. Beck acting as Chairman in the absence of the President. Mr. Strain presented a communication from Mr. Carr, of the Twentieth ward, complaining that his property had been assessed too high, and asking that the value be fixed at the same rate as other property on Penn avenue. A motion was made that the Assessor be instructed to reduce the valuation so as to make it conform to the schedule adopted for Penn avenue. The motion was adopted.

The vote fixing the value of the property of Judge Sherrett was reconsidered, and it was reduced from $8,000 to $7,000. The report of the Twenty-second ward committee was submitted by Mr. Fulton. He stated that every effort had been made to arrive at the actual value of the land. The valuation of property fronting on Fifth avenue had been fixed at an average of $8,000 per acre. Fifth avenue property had been fixed at from $4,000 to $8,000 per acre. The report was partially read and approved. Mr. Stack submitted the report of the Twenty-seventh ward, which was approved. Mr. Wenke moved that the Assessor be instructed to correct any errors that might be discovered. He stated that he knew of six hundred lots in the Twenty-seventh ward, belonging to the O'Connor estate, which had never been assessed. The motion was amended so as to include all other wards, and in that shape was adopted. Reports from the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards were submitted and adopted.

The Committee on the Twenty-first ward reported that they had partially completed the work assigned them. Mr. Nobbs suggested that a report from the committee as far as it had gone would be in order, when Mr. Miller stated that property between Penn avenue and the railroad had been valued from $5,000 to $5,000 per acre. Property towards the lower end of the city line had been fixed at $7,000 to $4,000 per acre. The value of Homewood lots had been fixed at from $500 to $300. A motion to allow the report to come up for action at the next meeting of the ward was adopted, when the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary. The members with Captain Smithson leading the van, then marched into the Controllers office, and demanded their pay, none of them having as yet received a cent compensation for their services. They were met and saluted by Assistant Controller Snodgrass, who learning the object of their visit, informed them in his most winning style that it would be necessary for their Secretary to make out the pay roll when the collateral would be at once forthcoming. This news had the desired effect when the Board "about faced" filed out of the office in good order and broke ranks for home and rations.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

W. C. JOHNSON has been arrested in Allegheny for turning a horse loose on the streets.

GEORGE M. WALLACE before Aldermun McMasters has made an information against Dr. Robert Lindsay, charging with the embezzlement of four dollars, which he had collected. Warrant issued.

YESTERDAY MORNING, before Deputy Mayor Hebel, a hearing was had in the case of Jacob Gross, a baker on the Third, charged with insulting a witness on the stand. He was fined fifty dollars in addition to the fine of five dollars and costs, on the charge preferred against him. He liquidated the amount and was discharged.

THE hearing in the case of James Williams, who is charged with stabbing John Cartly in a saloon, on Penn street, last Saturday night, was postponed yesterday by Mayor Blackmore until the 17th inst., owing to the fact that the Physicians refused to certify that the wounded man would not die. Application will be made to have the prisoner released on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

JOSEPH BOWMAN, *alias* "Mocking Bird Joe," was yesterday morning given a permit by Deputy Mayor Barker, of the South side, to sing at Claremont for the space of two calendar months. He can "whoop 'em up" in the musical and barrel-making line at the same time. Joseph had been drunk and disorderly. Ed. Jacobs was also arrested and held for a hearing on a charge of assault and battery in striking Jacob Smith with a lump of coal.

BEFORE Alderman McMasters, yesterday, Robert Barrett made an information charging a colored man, name unknown, with malicious mischief. He alleges that the "unknown" ran against his frail buck wagon with a carefully loaded wagon drawn by four horses, demolishing one of the wheels of his vehicle, and all the time laughing at him. The colored man was arrested, but would not give his name, but gave bail for a hearing.

ON Tuesday evening Cornelius Parker made an information against John Eckelson and another before Alderman McMasters, alleging that they had beaten his brother, while at supper, so that he was confined to his bed. After the information had been made, the parties were arrested and furnished bail. Eckelson, when he got Parker out doors, administered to him a terrible beating, saying he could now enter a suit himself, which he straightway did. Eckelson was arrested on this charge, and also held for a hearing.

A Model Manufactory.

Those who have not examined the unusually large stock of elegant furniture to be found at the warerooms of Joseph Meyer & Sons's, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, (east of the railroad crossing,) would do well to make such examination at their earliest opportunity. Every floor of this mammoth establishment is covered with elegant furniture of every style and description. Their facilities for manufacturing are of the best and consequently they are enabled to sell the finest qualities at the most reasonable rates. Their Patent Bed Sofa, of which they have the exclusive manufacture, is a model of neatness and beauty.

Letters Held for Postage.

Frank J. Davidson, St. Louis, Mo., 3c; Dis. Hewitt & Swisher, Sharon, Pa., 3c; Dr. Jas. Hamilton, Chambersburg, Pa., 3c; Clara Hoffman, Greensburg, Pa., 3c; Miss Mizie Highberger, Greensburg, Pa., 3c; E. T. Nettle, Pittsburgh Pa., 1c; Master Post, Louisville, Ky., 3c; Mrs Kate Trout, Altoona, Pa., 3c; Wm. H. Reed, Toledo, Ohio, 3c.

Brownsville Ahead.

The administrators of E. Toynbee, deceased, have sold the whole stock of whisky held by them to W. Britton and Wm. H. Holmes. This whisky is five years old, of a very superior quality and is said to be the largest sale of old rye whisky ever made in the Monongahela valley, being in the neighborhood of forty thousand gallons.

OUR IRON INTERESTS.

Manufacturers in Conference—Meeting of the National Association—A Fair Attendance of Delegates—Condition of the Iron Trade—Encouraging Prospects for the Future—Discussions on Various Topics Connected with the Trade.

Yesterday the regular quarterly meeting of the National Iron Association was held at the Iron Manufacturers Hall, Fourth avenue. This Association is composed of delegates from all the leading "iron centres" in the country, and though the gathering yesterday was not as largely attended as had been anticipated, there were delegates from New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, &c., very largely representing the trade.

The meeting was called to order at eleven o'clock, by Mr. James I. Bennett, of this city, who is President of the association. The Vice Presidents in attendance were Messrs. James Westerman, George E Walker, Nathan Poland, Philadelphia, Oliver Williams, New York.

Mr. Thomas Dunlap, the Secretary then presented his report, a voluminous paper dealing chiefly in details interesting, and appreciable only to the trade. The only information of general interest noted in the report was the fact, that the iron trade of the United States was in an anomolous condition; the iron manufactories of the county now had secured a large proportion of the foreign trade, yet it was scarcely perceptible in the market. This was attributed to the otherwise unusual depression in the trade.

The Secretary also alluded to the fact that the product of the blast furnaces of the country, was very much smaller than was generally thought and that the supply really fell short of what was needed for the full demands of the trade, and in support of the statement, instanced the fact, that while there was a very general impression that thre was an overstock of pig iron, in the country, the truth was that in the greatest source of supply, the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania the stock was very light and that at the prese t time "No. 1, Grey forge" could not be had at less than $40 per ton. This fact was attested by the delegates from that region.

The report of the Secretary was received, and after a general discussion approved and filed. During the general discussion that followed, the matter of reporting stock and product received special attention, the discussion being participated in by Messrs. Bennett, Dunlap, Herron, Dalzell, Byers and others. At the close a resolution was adopted requesting members of the Association hereafter to make their reports every quarter.

Mr. John Danks, inventor of Danks' rotary puddling furnace, was then introduced, he having stopped in the city to attend the meeting while on his way east to sail for England. Mr. Danks, by request, gave a detailed description of his invention, which has been operated so successfully in England and in some American mills, and has been introduced into the manufactory of Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., on the South Side.

A report was received, which created general interest, from Messrs. Atkins, McInish & Brooks, of Youngstown, Ohio, giving an account of a new furnace lining which had been examined with great care by ten manufacturers, who pronounced attention. It was generally regarded as a success, and the calculation was, from tests made, that the new lining would effect a saving of at least seven dollars per ton on manufactured iron.

A delegate also gave a description of a "rabbit" (a puddling tool) in use in the Williams' & Cattaraugus manufacturing company's mill, of Philadelphia, that promises great results. He had expected to make a full report to the meeting, but owing to the strike of the puddlers and the stoppage of the works, had been unable to get the figures or ascertain exact results.

The remainder of the session was occupied with a general discussion regarding the trade, the general feeling seeming to be that the present depression was merely temporary, and that the outlook for the future was in every way encouraging.

The association will resume its session to-day, when the matter of prices will probably be touched upon.

A LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

For a few weeks past efforts have been made to organize a new local Association of our home manufacturing interests, and within a few days this organization was put upon a permanent basis, by the election of Mr. James I. Bennett as President, and Mr. — Reynolds as Secretary. This local association is organized merely for Pittsburgh interests and is free from any other association. The meetings will be held weekly and the special business will be regulation of prices for the home market.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Fire Commission—Exit Old and Enter New—Election of Officers—Other Important Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Fire Commission, being also the last one for this year was held yesterday afternoon in City Hall. In the absence of President Hays, Mr. R. W. Mackey was temporarily installed as Chairman. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Chief Engineers report from April 1st to May 14th showed that there had been in that time twenty-nine alarms and fires, the majority of the latter being unimportant. Mr. Fullwood, superintendent of the Fire alarm telegraph, reported that fourteen repiles had been made to fire alarms and that they are now in excellent working order. All bills properly probated were ordered to be paid. Mr. Stewart read the article of agreement between the city and Messrs. Gamble, Gardner & Co., for the extension of the fire-alarm telegraph. It was approved and ordered to be recorded upon the minutes. The report of the Committee appointed to dispose of old hose, &c., belonging to the department, stated that the amount on hand was $614.17, with one dollar outstanding $30. There being no other business for the old commission to transact it adjourned *sine die*.

The new Commission was at once organized by electing Mr. Mackey temporary Chairman. The following officers were elected from the members, Messrs. Jones and Chambers, were received on the presentation of their credentials. The Commission then went into an election for officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—George W. Wilson.
Secretary—Thomas Liffie, Jr.
Chief Engineer—Wm. J. White.
Assistant Engineer—John Hammill.
Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph—Samuel L. Fullwood.
Store Keeper—John R. Hague.

Mr. Goldthorpe, a member of the Committee of the Twenty-second ward, appeared before the Commission in relation to getting a hook and ladder truck for the Thirty second ward. South Side, was introduced by Mr. Stewart, and in a short speech he explained the necessity that existed on Mount Washington for the speedy fire alarm. The communication he presented on that subject was referred to the Building Committee with instructions to report.

On motion it was decided to present a communication to Councils asking that the ordinance passed by Councils in 1869 appropriating $6,000 to enable the Commission to purchase two additional Assistant Engineer, it being the opinion of the members of the Commission that the city is becoming too large to receive the care and attention that should be bestowed on it, with but one Chief Engineer and an Assistant.

Mr. Stewart was chosen as the person to sign papers in the absence of the chairman. Hereafter the meetings of the commission will be held in the rooms of the Board on the second Wednesday of every month. A plan for a new warehouse for the fire department to be located on Liberty street, was referred to the Building Committee to report at the next meeting. A proposition was received from Fred Ahlquist to lay flagging, build a brick wall three feet high and make other improvements for the engine house on the corner of Broad street and Hiland avenue, East Liberty. After extending a vote of thanks to Hayes and Moorhead, the retiring members, the Board adjourned.

The Free Excursion

TO HOMESTEAD,

takes place on Monday next, the 19th inst. 100 splendid building lots and several nice new houses will be sold on more liberal terms than *were ever before offered*.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE PLAN

of selling lots will be tried for the first time on Monday next, the 19th, at HOMESTEAD, on the P. V. & C. R. R. The free train leaves South Pittsburgh at 9 o'clock A. M., and Duquesne at 7.20 A. M. *Don't mistake the day.*

THE SALE OF LOTS AT HOMESTEAD

has been postponed, and will take place on Monday next.

A GOOD TIME GUARANTEED

to men, women and children at the Free Excursion to HOMESTEAD on Monday, the 19th inst. The train leaves South Pittsburgh at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOUR FACTS WORTH KNOWING TO THOSE WHO PAY RENT.

If you own a good building lot, and owe nothing, you can easily get a house built on credit, and your rent will pay for it. If you buy a lot on the *second mortgage plan*, it puts you in the same position as to credit for building your house, as if you owed nothing on your lot.

The Homestead Bank *alone* sells lots on the second mortgage plan. Its first sale this season takes place next Monday at Homestead, on the P. V. & C. R. R. 3

Half a Million in Money.

We talk glibly of millions, but few of us realize how much a million is. It is a vast sum of money; the one-tenth part of it is enough to satisfy the desires of most men. We know one man who realizes what half a million is, for he has handled it and counted it—has it now on deposit in the Farmers and Drovers Bank at Louisville, Ky. This is Governor Bramlette, the agent of the Public Library of Kentucky, and the best of it is, he proposes to give it away—to divide it among the tickets in the Grand Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, which comes off on the 8th of July next at Louisville.

A Very Easy Matter.

to pay for a Weed Sewing Machine on the monthly payment plan—116 Market street.

Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!

Messrs. J. S. Coe & Co., No. 60 Federal street, Allegheny, have the largest, finest and most select assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Satchels, Trunks and Traveling Bags in the city, which they will sell at the very lowest rates. For excellence, durability, beauty of finish and moderation in prices, this house is determined not to be excelled. Call at No. 60 Federal street.

Fishing Tackle

Of every description at the Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. 1m:TTHS.

An adjourned meeting of soldiers and citizens will be held at Penteowit's auction rooms, 82 North Diamond street, Allegheny, on Saturday morning, May 17th, to make arrangements to take part in the services on Decoration Day. All are invited.

Tea Dollars

will give you a good start toward buying a Weed Sewing machine, 116 Market street.

EAST END.

Improvements — Water Works—Streets—Buildings — Sprinkler — Saloons — Fast Driving—Matters Religious—The "Gazette," &c.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

EAST END, May 13, 1873.

As spring opens and the weather grows pleasant, our end of the city puts on signs of new life. Improvement is the watch word; it is expected all along the line.

THE NEW WATER WORKS

Mr. Howard has a strong force employed—some three hundred men. These, by the use of improved machinery, and under the direction of that wide-awake and energetic man, Mr. J. G. Hart, are pushing the work rapidly.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Shady Lane will be completed this week. The last blocks are being laid on the pavement. And a beautiful street this Shady Lane is.

Preliminaries are now being made for the grading of Hiland avenue. Hands are at work on Fifth avenue.

NEW BUILDINGS.

These are going up in all directions. Most of them are private residences. The new engine house is approaching completion.

A SPRINKLER.

This is to be put on Penn and Frankstown avenues. It is much needed—the dust is a great nuisance on these thoroughfares.

SUNDAY PLAGUES.

Drinking saloons and fast driving. The former are the chief cause of the other. On last Sabbath afternoon the driving on Penn avenue was perfectly fearful.

Is there no way to prevent it? We appeal to the Mayor. If the police force is powerless or worthless, and it must be one or the other, then let chains be thrown across the avenue. Something must be done. Not only is God's holy day shamefully desecrated, but limb and life are in danger. And can nothing be done to shut up our drinking saloons on Sunday? Must the whole community be outraged by a few lawless scoundrels who neither fear God nor regard man? It is too bad; it is beyond all endurance. Again we appeal to the Mayor. Dear Sir, do, we beseech you, give us policemen who will do their duty—who will see to it that these saloons are kept closed on the Sabbath. We have a right to demand this, and we do most earnestly demand it; and we have reason to believe our demand will be respected.

MATTERS RELIGIOUS.

Last Sabbath afternoon the Baptists organized a new church in Dennison Hall. A number of ministers were present. The services were very interesting. The church opened with a membership of about eighty, and a Sunday school of about the same number. It promises well. Good men and women are the enterprise in hand and its success is assured.

For two Sabbath evenings Rev. W. A. Davidson, of the Methodist Episcopal